# New-York Daily Times.

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Alderman [illegible] seconded these resolutions in an appropriate, yet brief speech, marked by great feeling.

Alderman [illegible] supported the resolutions by a few remarks, in which he adverted to the loss he had sustained in the personal friendship of a distinguished member of the legal profession, in whom the public and himself had equal confidence.

A resolution from the Board of Councilmen was received, and the Board concurred in the appropriation of the sum of $500 for defraying the expenses of the funeral. It was agreed that the Common Council should meet on Sunday at 12½ o'clock, to attend the funeral which was to take place at that hour from the Everett House. The Committee to superintend the arrangements were, from the Board of Councilmen, Messrs. J. W. Van Riper, H. Smith, J. W. Warner, Bradley and McConnell, together with five from the Board of Aldermen, namely: Aldermen Voorhis, Wilkerson, Clancy, Drake and Jackson.

Death of Lorenzo B. Shepard—Special Meeting of the Board of Councilmen.

A special meeting of the Board of Councilmen was convened at [illegible] o'clock on Saturday, by the Mayor, that he might officially announce the death of Lorenzo B. Shepard, and that the Board might take such action as the occasion required. The President, [illegible], called the meeting to order, and after the Mayor's communication had been read, Councilman C. D. Swan arose and spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF COUNCILMAN SWAN.

Mr. President: Once again a common grief has assembled the members of this Board. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Swan concluded by moving that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Board. Messrs. Swan, Barney and Bradley were appointed. They went out, and returning soon afterwards reported the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, This Board has been summoned for the purpose of expressing their appreciation of the severe loss sustained by the corporation of the City of New-York, in the sudden death of Lorenzo B. Shepard, Counsel to the Corporation;

Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of New-York have received the announcement of the death of Lorenzo B. Shepard, Esq., Counsel to the Corporation, with unfeigned sorrow, and do most deeply deplore his untimely death.

[illegible]

Councilman John J. Bradley arose, and in seconding the resolutions, spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF MR. BRADLEY.

[illegible]

people, in a manner which reflected [illegible] the sum of his years, Mr. President, [illegible] the positions both of honor and of duty [illegible] suddenly stricken, at a period when [illegible] to enter upon the career of influence and [illegible]. He was a prominent member of the Convention to revise our State Constitution, and participated largely and with marked ability in its debates, as its history abundantly attests—honored by President Polk with the office of United States District-Attorney—selected by Governor Seymour to fill the responsible and arduous post of District-Attorney of the City and County of New-York, an office which required stern integrity and inflexible courage, and finally elevated by the favor and confidence of the community to the arduous and exalted position which he occupied up to the time of his unexpected and lamented demise. In all these relations he brought an unflagging industry and zeal, and displayed an ability and integrity which won for him a wide-spread renown.

If, Mr. President, the lamented deceased had been spared to fulfill the term of his office, he would have bestowed upon this City, as a memento of his regard, the fruits of his sleepless industry, in the shape of a digested system of its now diffuse laws, a task which he had marked out and imposed upon his already overtasked powers. I have refrained, Mr. President, from speaking of him in his political capacity. No matter how he may differ from us in opinions, all will accord that his views were advanced with earnestness, advocated with sincerity and directness, and in a manner to give no offence to those who held opposite sentiments.

What an example does his life furnish! what an incentive to stir the mind and arouse the action of those to whom have been entrusted noble faculties, when we reflect that all these varied and responsible positions and trusts were achieved at the early age of 36 years.

The City Government is deprived of the services of an able, efficient and upright officer—the community of an active, intelligent and patriotic citizen—his friends lament the loss of one whose adoption had been tried and who had been grappled to their hearts with hooks of steel; these are important, delicate and tender ties to sunder, but they are but as a drop in the cup of sorrow which this sad event has filled in the family of the deceased. Who can describe their grief and agony! who can sum up their desolation and loss! who can supply the care and affection of the husband,—the tenderness and watchfulness of the parent! He alone, "who suffereth not a sparrow to fall to the ground" without His will,—who is a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless, can soothe and bind up the troubled in spirit and the broken-hearted. To His Omnipotent goodness and protection let us commend them.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and the following were appointed a Committee to confer and cooperate with a like Committee from the Board of Aldermen:—Messrs. Van Riper, Smith, Bradley, McConnell, and Warren. The Board then adjourned.

## Funeral of Lorenzo B. Shepard.

INTERESTING ADDRESS OF REV. ADAMS.

The funeral of Hon. Lorenzo B. Shepard, late Counsel to the Corporation of this City, whose sudden and melancholy death has cast a deep gloom over the community, took place yesterday. The occasion was one long to be remembered. The scene at Dr. Adams' Church, in Madison-square, where the funeral services were performed, was of the most impressive kind. Every pew in the large edifice was crowded, and there was scarcely standing room left in the aisles. The Mayor, members of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, Heads of Departments, &c., assembled at the Everett House, in Union-square, marched in procession to the Church, where they took seats appropriated for them. Afterwards the L. B. Shepard Guard, the officers of the City Inspector's Department, of the Sheriff's Office, and of most of the Democratic Clubs in the City, arrived, and shortly after 2 o'clock the corpse was brought into the Church, followed by the immediate relatives and about fifty of the nearest friends of the deceased. There was a large attendance of ladies, especially in the galleries. When the coffin was placed on the stand beneath the pulpit, there were very many eyes wet with tears, and sobs were quite audible. We have rarely noticed such moving signs of grief evinced by a large and mixed audience for the loss of a fellow citizen. Mr. Shepard was the subject of warm attachment with multitudes who had never exchanged a word with him. The regret felt for his loss is great and general.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. Hewitt, Cook, Parsons, Vose, Bosworth, Purcell, Kennedy and Swan. Mr. Parsons was Mr. Shepard's associate in his law office, and was Assistant District-Attorney when Mr. Shepard succeeded the late N. B. Blunt, Esq., as District-Attorney.

The services commenced with a chant by the choir, after which Rev. Dr. Adams read a portion of the fifteenth chapter of the first Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians. He then addressed the audience in an eloquent and touching manner. "This large assemblage of sorrowful men," he said, "these funeral banners of public woe, this heavy pressure at heart, remind us of the occurrence of no ordinary event. The grave has opened at our very feet, and one eminent for talent and official position has fallen into its embrace. We are accustomed to associate every thing that is appalling to the form which death now has taken, coming upon us so suddenly and unexpectedly. A man in the vigor of life is stricken down in the midst of his days, and in the hour that next ensues he has passed to the mysteries of another life. There are differences of opinion among men in regard to a sudden death. The old Book of Common Prayer has taught us to petition against it; but, on the other hand, many have argued in its favor, against long endurance of suffering and protracted sickness. They have thought sudden death to be desired. But death, at different periods of life, whether sudden or not, will be differently regarded. To the young, it is but a poetical image. The aged man looks on the coffin but as a cradle where his second childhood shall be laid to sleep."

The reverend gentleman proceeded to speak of his acquaintance with the deceased. His relations to him as pastor were formal. He had been an occupant of a seat in that church only for the past year. He was an interested and attentive worshiper. What Dr. Adams had seen of him had excited the strongest desire to know him more intimately. He was but 36 years old, and yet at that age he had reached honors and offices which marked him as no common man. He was left an orphan at 12 years of age, and was thus brought to think and judge for himself. His opportunities for education were limited. By force of his own native genius, by earnest purpose and manly resolution, he worked himself up from orphanage and disadvantage to that position of honor and trust where the shaft of death found him.

Do those (asked Dr. Adams) who are suddenly removed by death experience presentiments of a sudden and speedy departure? I have no doubt that they do, as if the shadow of death touched them before the shaft had quite reached them. It is extraordinary that the very last night before Mr. Shepard's death, in returning from a political meeting in New-Jersey, he seemed to have such a presentiment. He was in company with a long intimate friend. There beneath the stars, in that solitary ride to this City, in the calm, cool hour of midnight, he began to converse on the subject of personal religion. He told that friend that as soon as he could discharge himself from all political duties in this present campaign he would have done with politics forever. He told that friend that what most interested him now was his relation to God and eternity. He said that the theme which his mind could grapple with, with the greatest power and most earnestness, was the redemption of the world by the Son of God. He wished it had been his lot to have been a minister of the gospel. He said to that friend, but about eight hours before his very sudden death, "I have not for years committed myself to sleep at night without engaging in secret prayer and endeavoring to settle my account with God."

There are few men, continued the reverend speaker, whose death could have produced such a sensation. Officers of Justice, you who have authority amongst us, listen to the voice of God. Oh, that the lips of our dead friend had language! Oh, that they could break the silence of the spiritual world! What would they say to us? What, but this, that the only wise thing in life is preparation for death!

The address of Dr. Adams was powerfully affecting. It was listened to with the most profound attention. After he had offered a prayer, the procession left the Church in the following order:

Lorenzo B. Shepard Guard.
Heads of Departments.
Committee of Arrangements.
Mayor and Presidents of both Boards of Common Council.
[illegible] of Board of Aldermen.
Board of Aldermen.
Sergeant-at-Arms of Board of Councilmen.
Board of Councilmen.
Law Department.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 | HEARSE. | Pall Bearers |

Relatives of Deceased.
Tammany Society.
Members of Democratic General Committee.
Members of Young Men's General Committee.
Members of the Democratic Union Club.
Members of the Eighteenth Ward Committee.
Citizens, on foot
and in carriages.

The line of procession was up Twenty-fourth-street to Fourth-avenue, down Fourth-avenue and Broadway, to Bond-street, down Bond-street and Second-street to the Marble Cemetery, where the body was interred. Before the remains were placed in the grave, the lid of the coffin was raised, to allow the friends and fellow-citizens of Mr. Shepard to see his face once more. The coffin was covered with black cloth, studded with silver nails. It bore this inscription:

LORENZO B. SHEPARD,
Died Sept. 19, 1856,
Aged 36 years, 3 months, 25 days.

Along the whole line of the procession the sidewalks were crowded, and the greatest order prevailed. It was altogether a very solemn occasion. The death of Mr. Shepard has deeply touched the hearts of thousands. He was generally and deservedly beloved. It might almost be said of him that, though he entered warmly into politics, and was a strong partisan, he had no enemies. His hand and heart were always open to do good. He was a hearty friend and a large benefactor.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE

### By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

## INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

### THE PANAMA MASSACRE.

### Report of the U S Commissioner, A. B. Corwine, Esq.

### Proposal to Take Possession of the Isthmus.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 21.

I am able to send you further particulars of the Report of Mr. Corwine, the Special Commissioner sent out by our Government to investigate the circumstances of the Panama massacre.

His report is very voluminous, embracing all the testimony taken by him while on the Isthmus. It is addressed to the Secretary of State, and is now on file in the State Department.

Mr. Corwine states that the riot was commenced by a colored native who fired a pistol at an American passenger, who was intoxicated. The subsequent attack upon the Railroad depot, and the firing upon the passengers, was *in pursuance of a plan deliberately formed in advance*, in which the Authorities of Panama were actively concerned,—the police being parties to the plot:—and that the dispute with the passenger was merely seized upon as a pretext for commencing the assault.

He states also that the military Authorities of Panama failed utterly in their duty,—that they did nothing to suppress the riot:—that they connived at the attack of the police and mob upon the station-house,—and were themselves to a very great extent responsible for the massacre.

As the conclusion of the whole matter Mr. Corwine reports that the Government of New-Granada is *utterly unable to maintain law and order, and incompetent to the protection of passengers and property crossing the Isthmus*. He refers to a variety of incidents within the past few years to sustain this position.

*He also recommends* THE IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION OF THE ISTHMUS, FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN BY THE UNITED STATES, *as absolutely necessary for the purpose of securing safety and tranquillity to the transit, unless New-Granada, after the proper representations shall have been made, and the necessary demand made upon her, in pursuance of treaty stipulations, can satisfy us as to her ability and inclination to afford the proper protection and make speedy and ample atonement for the wrongs inflicted upon our countrymen by the people and officials of the State of Panama.*

These recommendations are backed up by strong arguments, and are accompanied by elaborate statements of the amount of business done across the Isthmus, and of the extent to which American lives and property require protection.

The Report engages the attention of the President and Cabinet. A strong disposition is evinced in some quarters to act immediately upon its recommendations. It is probable, however, that nothing decisive will be done until after the Presidential election. The effect of an immediate movement upon the result of the canvass is feared.

You may rely upon it, however, that Mr. Corwine would not have urged so bold a policy as this unless certain of being backed up by the Government. He has been appointed Consul at Panama, and unless supported by the Administration, would be very likely to have his exequatur refused by the New-Granadian Government for such a recommendation.

Yours, &c.

## IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

### Renewal of Hostilities.

MISSOURIANS PREPARING TO ATTACK LAWRENCE —DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS OF THE FREE-STATE MEN—SKIRMISH—ACTION OF GOV. GEARY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Monday, Sept. 15,
VIA ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 20.

Twenty-eight hundred men, mostly Missourians, reached Franklin yesterday, destined to attack Lawrence. Owing to our reliance upon Gov. Geary somewhat for protection, our force is mostly in the country. About five hundred remain, preparing to fight in our fortifications.

Our advance guards came into collision last night, and three of the enemy's men are reported killed—none of ours injured.

Just then orders came from the Governor, forbidding the approach of the Pro-Slavery forces. They then fell back and camped at Franklin.

Four hundred troops arrived here last night for protection.

This morning, the Governor in person disbanded the Ruffians under Gen. Reid, member elect to the next Missouri Legislature. There are no longer Territorial militia. Many of them swear they will have blood in spite of the Governor.

Our citizens have enrolled as his militia. A collision is feared.

Col. Harvey's regiment fought at Hartford, yesterday and was killing three, wounding many. Five w[illegible]

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 20, 1856.

The steamer *Polar Star*, from Kansas the 15th inst., reports that Capt. Robinson, with a company of fifty-two Pro-Slavery men, attacked a Free-State force at Grasshopper Falls on the 13th, killing two of their men and capturing their provisions, ammunition and horses. The next day Col. Harvey, with two hundred Free-Soilers, attacked Robinson's force, who had fortified themselves in a log-house at Hickory Point. After fighting two hours and losing twelve men and having several wounded, Col. Harvey proposed an armistice of thirty days, which was accepted. Capt. Robinson lost three men killed and had many wounded.

Leavenworth was deserted.

Gov. Geary was at Lecompton.

## Shocking Affair at Baltimore.

THREE MEN STABBED BY ITALIAN ORGAN-GRINDERS—EXCITEMENT OF THE POPULACE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 21.

A shocking affair occurred last night at Lemmon's Hill, at the eastern extremity of Baltimore. Two Italian organ-men were found secreted in the ice-house of Col. J. Maybury Turner, by Turner and a neighbor named Thomas Wollen. Supposing the designs of the Italians to be robbery, Turner treated the men accordingly, when one of the Italians drew a dirk and stabbed Turner and Wollen in their left breasts, the instrument entering their lungs and producing, probably, fatal wounds.

Another friend of Turner's was also stabbed in the arm, producing a serious wound. Intense excitement prevailed among residents, and it was difficult to restrain them from lynching the perpetrators on the spot. Both men have been sent to jail. It is supposed that the Italians merely went into the house for lodging. Turner and Wollen are not expected to survive.

## Political Matters.

ANOTHER ACCESSION TO FREMONT.

WESTCHESTER, PA., Saturday, Sept. 20.

John M. Read, hitherto a prominent Democrat of Philadelphia, will address a Fremont club of this place this evening, in reply to the speech of Hon. Howell Cobb, delivered last evening.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

EASTON, PA., Saturday, Sept. 20.

The Democrats of the Tenth District have nominated Wm. H. Dimmick, of Wayne Co., for Congress.

## The Race between the New-York and St. John's Boat Clubs.

BOSTON, Sunday, Sept. 21.

The race between the New-York and St. John's (N. B.) boat clubs took place on Charles River yesterday, in the presence of some 20,000 spectators. The boats engaged in the race were the *James Mackay*, of New-York, named after the builder, and the *Neptune*, of St. John, N. B. The purse ($600) was won by the *Neptune*. Distance three miles. Time of the *Neptune* forty-two minutes, and the *Mackay* forty-five minutes. Considerable money changed hands in private bets.

## Prize Fight between Scotty, of Brooklyn, and Murphy, of Portland.

BOSTON, Sunday, Sept. 21.

There was a prize fight yesterday afternoon, at Spot Pond, about six miles from Boston, between Scotty, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Murphy, of Portland. After the pugilists got to work the police interfered, when a miscellaneous *mêlée* ensued, during which a policeman was wounded by a pistol-shot. The fighting party made good their escape.

## Movements of Steamers.

THE EXPECTED STEAMER FROM EUROPE.

PORTLAND, Sept. 21—8 P. M.

The steamship *North American* (?) is now over eleven days out from Liverpool, and fully due at Quebec with four days later news. Repeated efforts have been made to-day to get a telegraphic communication from Quebec or Montreal, but without effect, and the presumption is, that the Canadian lines are out of order.

ARRIVAL OF THE KHERSONESE AT PORTLAND.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 20.

The steamer *Khersonese* arrived at Portland on Thursday night, and will sail again for Liverpool, on Saturday next.

SAILING OF THE CAMBRIA FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 20.

The R. M. steamship *Cambria* sailed to-day at noon, for Liverpool direct, with a very few passengers and about $151,000 in specie.

## NEBRASKA.

### Land Sales in Nebraska—Claim Troubles and Interesting Scenes—General News of the Territory.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

OMAHA CITY, N. T., Thursday, Aug. 21, 1856.

Much interest is manifested here in regard to the probable time when the surveyed lands of the Territory will come into market. The probability is, I understand from reliable authority, that it will be open for preëmption claimants this Fall; yet I am inclined to the belief that it will not be till next Spring. Should it come in this Fall, or, indeed, early next Spring, thousands upon thousands of acres will pass into the hands of speculators, worth readily five times the amount of the entry or Government price.

Occasionally we have claim troubles away out here. Quite an amusing scene took place a few days since out on the Horn River, some 40 miles northwest from here: A man by the name of Batt had squatted upon a piece of timber land, which, it seems, had a prior claim thereupon. Notice was given him to vacate the premises, but of no avail. Stay there he intended to, dead or alive, and he would get backing enough to sustain him. Upon these threats, upwards of sixty men from the thriving city of Fontenelle—where, by the way, the first claimant resided—and armed with muskets, rifles, double-barreled shot guns, pistols and bowie-knives, repaired to the disputed claim to oust Batt and his host. They found no one there but Batt and a friend—pulled down his cabin, and after giving him a taste of Elk Horn River, he concluded to resign all right and title to the claim, and was allowed to go in peace. This is about a fair specimen of the way claim jumpers out here on the frontier are served. Indeed, they may consider themselves lucky to get off thus easy.

Occasionally trains pass through here on their return from California and Salt Lake. A few days since a train direct from Placerville, California, passed through here. They report all peace on the route with the Indians. Grasshoppers are destroying everything in Utah. The Vigilance Committee of California—or San Francisco—are renovating the cess-pools of infamy in and around San Francisco and really doing much good. Crops good in California, but the cities and country growing poor every day. California is not the California of last years, or year before.

You have doubtless ere this heard of the strong Republican movement throughout the Territory here. It has swept off by hundreds the Old-Line Democracy and Whigs. It has established upon this virgin soil the prominent and active party of the day. It has based its principles upon the hearts of the people, and become great and strong. But political consistency on the frontier is a shadow. Men here are not men in the States. Political leaders here are broken down party hacks of bygone days, shifting, veering and tacking to suit every breeze that blows, and it is no wonder that the Republican Party can find its followers amongst such a class.

The Indians on our frontier are quiet. Crops look fine all over the land, and health of country good. Settlers fast coming in. The general elections of Nebraska occur on the first Tuesday in November, and already hundreds of greedy, half-fledged, would-be patriots are found anxious to serve their country. Of this class of aspirants you generally find those who could not control a corporal's guard of votes in their native State for any office, and indeed in a majority of cases are of that class who may be ranked—

"True patriots we, for be it understood,
We left our country for our country's good."

A fire was discovered in the basement of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia on Friday morning. It was confined to a wooden case in which ornithological specimens were being prepared. A dense smoke was caused by the burning feathers of the birds, and the arsenic used in their preparation did not render the smoke more agreeable or more wholesome. The loss by the fire is very trifling.

## Amusements.

German Opera.—The neat and effective way in which Flotow's charming little Opera of "Alessandro Stradella" was given on Saturday evening, shows that much of the prejudice which was excited by the initial performance might have been averted if the choice had fallen on Flotow instead of Meyerbeer. It was given with such smoothness and artistic warmth that our doubts concerning the prosperity of the troupe are almost at an end. We have no right to expect a first-class German opera for fifty cents. If we have a tolerable company, well filled up, good orchestra, good chorus, and good ballet and stage appointments, we should be content. Flotow's Opera has been massacred so often lately, that it is quite pleasant to speak of a performance free from butchery, like that of Saturday.

Herr Pickaneser has not got a sweet voice, nor a powerful one, but what voice he possesses he has under good control. In "Stradella" the opportunities are equally great for failure or success. The vitality of the opera depends on the tenor. It is absurd or admirable as he accomplishes. When, therefore, we say that the opera was completely successful, we pay a just compliment to Mr. Pickaneser. He struggled with his *rôle*, and conquered it like an artist; winning his conquest by patient effort, and well developed skill. By this time Mr. Pickaneser is aware that he has to sing to a critical audience, and the knowledge has vastly improved him.

Every one remembers the two sensitive cut-throats who get very drunk in the second act, and are touched by religious compunctions in the third;—they were played most admirably by Mr. Weinlich and Mr. Beutler. The first-named gentleman possesses an admirable voice and sang more like an artist than on the night of his first appearance. Mr. Beutler is a tenor who ought not to be called second in this company. Both gentlemen sang with infinite spirit, and were very heartily encored and applauded. They contributed in no small degree to the success of the Opera.

The *rôle* of *Leonora* is, we should suppose, new to Madame Berkel. She seemed to be uneasy, and nervous, and failed in every way to improve the favorable impression created on her *début*. Declamatory, dramatic music is evidently best adapted to her powers. The limited compass of her voice, its inflexibility, and its harsh sharpness when forced, interfere seriously with the execution of anything like brilliant music. Flotow's Frenchified strains were altogether too light and aerial for her solid German style, but she looked pretty and pitched into the music with fervor, which made great amends.

A superb orchestra (neither brassy, however) and an excellent ballet did the rest. We cannot include the chorus in the list of attractions, for that, somehow, is singularly weak and inefficient. As a whole, the opera was creditably rendered and may be safely booked as the first succes of the season.

"Stradella" will be played for the second and last time on Tuesday evening.

Academy of Music.—"L'Etoile du Nord" (what is it in Italian?) will be produced on Wednesday next. In the meantime the house will remain closed in order to afford ample time for day and night rehearsals. If we are not greatly mistaken, this opera will produce a sensation unparalleled in operatic history.

Niblo's Concert Saloon.—That extremely versatile lady, Miss Emma Stanley, will resume her parlor entertainment to-night. The saloon has been newly redecorated, and an efficient orchestra engaged to assist in the musical department. Miss Stanley will appear every night this week.

Niblo's Garden.—A new and most beautiful fairy pantomime, called "Blanche," will be played here to-night, with the Ravels and the dancers in the principal characters. The performances conclude with the novelty called "Les Fées Volantes."

Wallack's Theatre.—Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals" will be revived here to-night, for the purpose of introducing Mr. Blake to his old friends and patrons in the character of *Sir Anthony Absolute*. The cast is very strong, and should attract all the comedy lovers of the metropolis.

Burton's Theatre.—Miss Pollie Marshall, the celebrated *comédienne* of the English stage, makes her first appearance here to-night, and will appear in two pieces, "Catching a Governor," and "An Object of Interest." The drama of "Faint Heart Never Won a Fair Lady" will also be given.

Brougham's Bowery Theatre.—The drama of "Marble Hearts," and M. Calixto's Troupe of Wonderful Artists.

National Theatre.—Mr. Purdy is once more first in the field with Mrs. Stowe's work. To-night he brings out a dramatic version of "Dred." Little Cordelia Howard and her parents are in the cast, which in other respects is strong.

Barnum's Museum.—A new dramatic drama called "Jessie, or the Wanderer's Return," will be produced to-night for the first time in America. After which the farce called "Deeds of Dreadful Note."

Buckley's Serenaders.—The Buckleys bring out a new burlesque to-night, founded on Wallace's popular Opera of "Maritana." Other entertainments of the negro-kind.

## Items.

Mr. Gottschalk—the Bard of the Piano, as Berlioz calls him—has returned to New-York, and will shortly resume his delightful *soirées*. In the meantime he is making extensive preparations for a hard Winter's work in the teaching way—the only "way to wealth" for pianists in America. We notice by an advertisement elsewhere that he has started a series of piano classes, at a remarkably low figure. The advantages of this system of tuition are manifold, and have been amply demonstrated in the conservatories of Europe. Mr. Gottschalk's transcendent talent cannot fail of exciting the emulation of his pupils, and his art enthusiasm will, we are sure, push them on vehemently. These classes are worthy of the warmest support.... Criticism:

"There have been numerous attempts at German opera in America, but nothing with any promise of satisfactoriness until last Tuesday evening, at Niblo's, under the management of Messrs. Van Berkel & Co. We shall not venture a detailed criticism upon a first performance, and of so difficult an opera as 'Robert the Devil,' an opera of which every Italian company that have essayed it in America has made a complete botch."—*Musical Review*.

The novel cast of *Robert the Devil* ever offered to an American public on the Italian stage included the names of Steffanone, Bertucca, Bettini, and Marini. The last time it was played was with Sontag, Steffanone, Salvi, and Marini. In New-Orleans it has been frequently given with admirable casts, and splendid appointments. We are not aware that it has been botched by any company, except the German one, now at Niblo's, concerning which the *Review* appears to be anxious to "go it blind." Some time ago it spoke of the *prima donna*, and said that she had "a fresh, sympathetic and *genuine soprano voice, of good compass*, and *especially clear in the upper notes*, and that by her *brilliant execution* she would prove an excellent acquisition to the company." It is not often that an artiste gets her defects thus exactly catalogued by a musical paper.... The statement that Darius Thomas was dead is contradicted. She is playing at Lima.... Miss Anna Vail, Mlle. Aldini, Signor Morelli, Signor Grandoni, Mons. Wood, Sabalier and other artists are giving (together) some successful and excellent concerts in the West.

## News of Literature.

The new series of the *Gentleman's Magazine* (the oldest British periodical, having been commenced in 1731) opens with an autobiography of "Sylvanus Urban," who was to that magazine what "Christopher North" was to *Blackwood*. The literary character of the work is wonderfully improved; the number and quality of the illustrations, improved also; and an engraving by Farrer, in the August number, of Gainsborough's first attempted portrait-painting, is excellent. Dix & Edwards are the American publishers.

Little, Brown & Co., of Boston, announce two volumes of *Daniel Webster's Private Correspondence*; the third volume of *Everett's Orations and Speeches*; the first volume, quarto, (to be completed in ten volumes,) of *Contributions to the Natural History of the United States*, by Louis Agassiz; volumes one and two, completing the work, with a Memoir [illegible]

[illegible]

City Hall Fire—Fire on Board a Ferry Boat—Number of Lives Lost.

From the Chicago Journal, Sept. 18.

The city was thrown into the most intense excitement this morning by the announcement that the South-Ferry boat had capsized, loaded with passengers. The news spread like wildfire, and thousands hurried to the spot eager to learn the fate of those who were on board. Upon proceeding to the spot a heart-rending scene presented itself. The river was filled with boats dragging for the bodies, while husbands, wives and children were thronging about in anxiety awaiting the result, and the whole presented a scene which we should never wish to witness again.

The facts in the case are these, as we have learned from the best authority: The boat was heavily loaded with passengers, mostly working men going over to the south side to work. The boat being loaded, was commenced pulling across without the [illegible]. When they had nearly reached the middle of the river, the ferryman slackened the rope [illegible] let a schooner pass that was warping down, [illegible] it is stated by several who were on board. [illegible] was plenty of time to have pulled across. [illegible] of the rope checked the boat's headway [illegible] heeled her over to one side; at the same time [illegible] of the schooner caught across the railing of the boat, and in an instant she capsized and turned bottom side upwards.

A new railing had just been put upon the boat, and several getting jammed in were unable to extricate themselves. Boats were instantly dispatched to the rescue, and commenced picking them up. [illegible] present time, owing to the great excitement, it is impossible to ascertain the number of those lost. At 3 o'clock six bodies had been drawn out, and those who were aboard judge that there must have been, at the least calculation, as many as ten lost, and many place it as high as fifteen.

The names of those lost who have thus far been recovered and identified, are as follows:

G. M. Elron, a mason, who was at work upon the Richmond House.

James Gleeson, who lived upon the north side and leaves a family.

James Casey, a laborer, employed at [illegible]'s lumber yard—arrived in town some two weeks ago—has a family of wife and three children in West [illegible] ten Hollen, Tompkins County, N. Y. He wrote to his family on Monday.

John Smith, boards at No. 53 Michigan-street.

The recovered bodies are in South Market Hall. The Coroner's inquest is in progress as we go to press. Efforts are still in progress to recover other bodies in the river.

## Death of a New-York Citizen in Kansas.

Died at Kanzapolis, K. T., Mr. Gideon Judd, formerly of Lockport, N. Y., on Tuesday, 2d day of September, of congestive fever, in his [illegible] year. His funeral took place on the 3d. The deceased was a member of the Kanzapolis Association, a company formed on the north side of the Kansas River for the purpose of establishing literary institutions, and the promotion of the cause of Freedom. He was an active member of the Association, and took great interest in its prosperity, and had several buildings in the course of erection in the town.

The day after the funeral the Association met, and after a brief and appropriate address in behalf of deceased, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God in the dispensation of His providence to take from among us Mr. Gideon Judd, one of the members of our Association, who departed this life on the 2d inst., between the hours of 7 and 8 P. M., and

Whereas, In the life and character of the deceased we found a sincere and devoted Christian, a generous and sympathizing citizen, benevolent and kind in his intercourse with his fellow-men; therefore,

Resolved, That the Kanzapolis Association deeply lament the loss of Mr. Judd, their brother, associate, whose enterprise and energy of character were distributing much good to our community and to the Association to which he belonged.

Resolved, That this Association offer their condolence to the relatives of deceased. And as a testimony of our regard for his memory, be it further

Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be entered upon the journals of the Kanzapolis Association, and a copy forwarded to one of his nearest relatives, and one copy to the New-York Tribune and Times for publication.

W. H. SOUKER, President Kanzapolis Association.
J. R. Chapman, Secretary Kanzapolis Association.
Kanzapolis, Thursday, Sept. 4, 1856.

## Personal Intelligence.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of the American and European Express Company, Paris, from Aug. 29 to Sept. 5, 1856:

[illegible] Ditson, A. C. Martines, W. Fell, Jr., [illegible] Bates, E. F. Denton, W. P. Fultman, A. Derby, [illegible] Barbour, H. B. Rowland, T. G. Mitchell, [illegible] Green, R. W. Wayman, T. B. Howard, A. E. [illegible] V. Curtis, Geo. H. Tucker, D. R. [illegible] sends, J. B. Minturn, New-York; [illegible] Lambro, R. W. Chase, Australia; [illegible] Wells, J. P. Woodward, [illegible] Moore, J. Middleton, J. R. Wallis, A. [illegible] heim, Louisiana; Prof. Gideon, J. H. [illegible] T. T. Wallis, C. R. Carvalle, Maryland.

## Fight with the Cheyennes.

*From the St. Louis Republican of Sept. 18.*

The Indians will have to be chastised. They are becoming exceedingly annoying. Very recently, they committed as gross an outrage that Captain [illegible] with forty men, was ordered out from Fort Riley to chastise them. They were pursued, and encountered at some distance on the Platte—the Dragoons being piloted by two of the Indians who have so long been confined at Fort Kearny. Captain [illegible]'s party took up an advantageous position, and in the fight which followed, killed some ten of the enemy and wounded some fifteen others.

The same tribe of Indians, it is ascertained, killed a family of Mormons, consisting of two or three persons, and took the mother into captivity. This news was brought to Fort Riley by the Omahas, and a party of troops dispatched to overtake them, but the murder had been committed too long previous, and they were not found.

## Fremont's Catholicism—An Explicit Denial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Aug. 16, 1856.

My Dear Sir: I am authorized by Col. Fremont to deny, in the most positive language, the report now in circulation, to the effect that he is a Roman Catholic.

From a long and intimate acquaintance with Col. Fremont, I will further add that I know, of my own knowledge, that he has never had any connection whatever with the Catholic Church or the Catholic religion.

G. W. WRIGHT.

Hon. Richard Mott, House of Representatives.

## A Chance for Fremont in Delaware.

The Delaware Gazette says: "Notwithstanding Mr. Cullen's strong declaration in the House of Representatives, some time since, that should the election go to the House he would vote for Fillmore, first, last, and all the time, we are told on pretty good authority that he was heard in this city to say he had no objection to Fremont, and would vote for him if the election was carried to the House."

Destructive Fire in Baltimore.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the pickling and preserving depot of Messrs. [illegible] Thomas & Co., corner of Light-street and [illegible]. The fire originated in the storage room in the fourth story, from what cause is not known, but supposed to have been struck with lightning, as there was a heavy thunder storm at the time. But for the presence of mind and forethought of the proprietors, who, on arriving on the spot, immediately proceeded to the upper part of the house and started the vinegar tanks running, of which there was a number, containing some thousands of gallons, which spread itself over the floors, the front portion of the house would have been destroyed. From what we could learn, the amount of stock destroyed is between [illegible] and $46,000, on which there is an insurance of [illegible]. A son of Mr. Numsen's was slightly injured by his clothes taking fire in his exertions to save some of the goods.

Relics at Hackensack, N. J.—We learn from the Paterson *Guardian*, that a few days ago some workmen while engaged in grading near the residence of Garret M. Anderson, on the banks of the Hackensack, came to a pile of some seven swords, and eighteen pistols, about two feet under the surface. It is upon the spot where the barn of the old [illegible] House stood, and there is said to have been a company of British officers stationed there during the Revolutionary war, who were surprised and forced to flee. As these swords all appear to have belonged to officers, the weapons may have been hastily secreted, whilst perhaps their owners never lived to reclaim them. These relics are still in the hands of Mr. Anderson. The sword which had evidently belonged to the Captain, had been elegantly mounted in silver and gold. They were all found in one heap, as if hastily thrown together.

Fire in the Woods.—A fearful fire has been raging on the line of the Rome and Watertown Railroad for some days past. The Rome *Sentinel* says: "It was thought that a number of thousands of cords of wood would be destroyed. The [illegible] is that the passenger train, which leaves here at [illegible] M., for Watertown, did not, as it could not, go on [illegible] Thursday at 5½ P. M. The freight train due here at 5 o'clock, had to remain some time for the fire and smoke, to rush through. The hands, engineers and firemen aboard, were obliged, we learn, to stay shut in doors, or as best they could, while the train thus dashed through the fiery elements."

A murderous outrage was perpetrated in Philadelphia on Tuesday. A difficulty occurred between a colored man, named John Washington, and a colored woman, named Lydia Ann Jones, during which the former cut the throat of the latter with either a razor or large pocket-knife, both of which were found upon his person. The wound was quite serious. Washington was arrested and committed in default of $2,000 bail to answer the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill.

[illegible]

New-York Daily Times, Monday, September [illegible], 1856.

## [illegible] — Liberty of the [illegible] — End of the great Pescatore [illegible] — Miscellaneous News, &c.

*Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.*

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 28, 1856.

[illegible]

An old institution at Baden.

[illegible]

How the morals of 1855 suffered.

The Comédie-Française, the leading theatre of Paris, supported by the Government, pretends to stand as an example to all the rest in the perfection of its [illegible] and in the morality of its pieces. [illegible]

Examples of liberty of the press.

[illegible]

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[illegible] Upon that little [illegible] hang the destinies [illegible]

While on this subject of journals, a French editor, after giving the history of the manner in which the *Tribune* Office (he does not say what *Tribune*) was lately attacked and [illegible] in the United States, lays down the proposition that journalism in that country may be defined as: an irresponsible and tyrannical power, regulated by the revolver.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY ON THE WORD BOULEVARD.

The French Academy alone has the power of changing and amending the French language. Ten years ago this body was charged by Government to commence a complete and thorough revision of the Dictionary. The labor was commenced, and has progressed with French expedition to the middle of the letter B! A spirited discussion has been going on for some weeks on the word "Boulevard," which they have at length decided shall be no longer spelt as I have just spelled it, with a final *d*. The *t* prevailed. M. EUGENE SCRIBE contended that the word should be spelt without *t* or *d*, thus: *Boulevar*.

THE END OF THE GREAT PESCATORE SUIT.

The decision in this case was rendered yesterday, in the midst of a crowded and excited Court. This was a suit brought by the heirs of M. PESCATORE, to recover from his pretended wife the immense property left by that gentleman, lately deceased, and valued at two millions. M. PESCATORE married his servant, Madame WEBER, in Spain, and under directions given him by a French priest. Both M. PESCATORE and Madame WEBER believed the marriage valid, and M. PESCATORE left his property to his "dearly beloved wife," in full faith of this validity.

At the first trial, which occurred a month ago, and upon which six of the best known lawyers of France were employed, the case was terminated by a division on the part of the Judges. This result piqued the curiosity of the public no little, since there were nine Judges on the bench to try the cause. It was asked how could there be a division of opinion where there was an odd Judge? At any rate a new trial was granted, and set down for the 27th of this month. The trial only occupied one day, for as the whole proceedings, including the pleadings of the advocates, had been printed, there was but little new to add to the case.

The Judges decided that the marriage was not civilly valid, and condemn Madame WEBER to the expenses. The decision was made more or less under the influence of the Catholic church, and as it reaffirms an antiquated law of the monarchy on marriage, it will undoubtedly give rise to many bitter criticisms and recriminations.

THE EXHIBITION DIPLOMAS GONE AT LAST.

The diplomas rendered by the Great Universal Exhibition of last year to American exhibitors, to accompany their medals, left in the steamer *Fulton* from the port of Havre, yesterday, for New-York. These diplomas, which have been carefully prepared by Mr. ALEXANDER VATTEMARE, are addressed in separate packages to the Governors of the several States, who will be charged with their distribution to the persons to whom they are addressed. Mr. VATTEMARE deserves the thanks of the Commission and the exhibitors for the handsome and careful manner in which he has performed this labor, for it was a labor, without other reward than thanks. The delay was with the Imperial Commission. MALAKOFF.

## THE NORTH AMERICANS.

### Letter from Col. Seymour—History of the Recent Convention at Syracuse.

ALBANY, Friday, Sept. 19, 1856.

*To the Editor of the Daily Times:*

I observe, under the telegraphic head of the *Times* of yesterday, a notice of the proceedings of the North American Convention, held at Syracuse on the 17th inst., which contains the following statement:

"After stormy sessions in the afternoon and evening, and a bolt of a number of the delegates, the Convention adopted a preamble and resolutions indorsing FREMONT and adopting the State nominations of the Republicans, and adjourned *sine die.*

MEETING OF THE BOLTERS.

The bolting North Americans held a meeting at the St. Charles Hotel—about fifty in number, including outsiders—and adopted resolutions repudiating all connection with the Republicans, and determining to hold a Convention at Rochester on the 23d inst. It was also resolved to issue an address immediately."

This statement is entirely erroneous; and, inasmuch as it is calculated to convey a wrong impression, and produce injury to the cause in which, I trust, we all feel a deep interest, I will ask permission to give you a short but accurate account of the proceedings of the Convention in the afternoon and evening.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the name of Judge W. W. CAMPBELL for President, which announcement was received with great applause, and who, upon taking the chair, made an eloquent and earnest address in favor of the American, Protestant and Free-Soil sentiments, which lie at the foundation of the true American organization. The further report of the Committee in relation to Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was unanimously adopted. After which the Committee on Credentials reported the names of about one hundred and fifty delegates, and asked for leave to be continued, inasmuch as many delegates had arrived since the report was prepared, and whose credentials had not been presented to the Committee.

This report was also unanimously adopted. After which Mr. F. W. WALKER, from Kings County, arose to inquire of the Committee why his name had been omitted from the list of delegates. Judge RUGGLES, the Chairman of the Committee, replied that evidence had been presented to the Committee, showing that Mr. WALKER had written to a large number of the delegates elect to this Convention, requesting them not to attend the Convention; and further, that Mr. WALKER had been engaged since his arrival at Syracuse in attempting to suborn the delegates by offering them money if they would bolt from this Convention and join him in the support of FILLMORE. And that, for these reasons, the Committee had thought best not to place Mr. WALKER's name upon the list of delegates.

Mr. WALKER then asked to be heard in his defence; and the Convention signified a willingness to hear him. He then proceeded to make a long, and apparently an earnest defence against the charges, denying their truth and vindicating the course which he had taken since the Philadelphia Convention, held in February last.

A Committee was then appointed to investigate the charges made against Mr. WALKER, immediately after which I offered a preamble and some resolutions for the consideration of the Convention, which were read by the Secretary, and a motion was made to adjourn till 7 o'clock in the evening. Before adjourning however, the Convention adopted a resolution to close the doors during the Evening Session against all but members of the Convention and reporters, for the reason that a crowd of outsiders had on several occasions attempted to disturb the Convention during the afternoon sitting.

On the assembling of the Convention in the evening, the President stated that the first order of business was the consideration of the resolutions offered by Mr. SEYMOUR. The mover of the resolutions then asked and obtained leave to make some slight changes in their phraseology (in compliance with suggestions from friends during the recess) after which they were fully discussed and adopted by the Convention with but one dissenting vote. This one vote was given by Doctor BENNETT, of Syracuse, who had obtained a seat in the Convention after giving to myself and other friends the most solemn assurances that if he took a seat as delegate, he would act with us in good faith, and take open ground for Freedom and FREMONT. And I regret to say that it was upon my personal assurance to the Committee, and indorsement of his good faith, that his name was allowed to go upon the list of delegates. After the adoption of the Preamble and Resolutions, the Doctor very properly bolted unanimously from the Convention, and, I suppose threw himself, solitary and alone, into the arms of his friends who had been hurrahing for FILLMORE at the door, and endeavoring to force admittance into the room during the whole evening. Not a tear was shed at his departure, nor the least indication manifested by any one of a desire to detain or to follow him. After the appointment of a Committee to wait upon the Republican Convention with a copy of the Resolutions, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

[illegible] And as your notice of a meeting of the bolters at the St. Charles Hotel, states, that "about fifty in number including outsiders" composed the Convention, the inference is conclusive that there was one bolter and about forty-nine outsiders, from whom we may soon expect to receive an address in which they will follow the example of the great Baltimore Convention, and give in, or rather continue, their adhesion to FILLMORE.

My sole object [illegible] is to enable the public to know exactly the position which is now occupied by the true American party of this State. I emphasize the word true, for the reason that this party adheres strictly to the *Binghamton platform*, which has been repudiated and abandoned by the *Fillmore* party. They *does not* indorse the Binghamton platform at their Convention called by the President of the State Council to be held [illegible] the [illegible] inst. If they will do so in good faith, and nominate a State ticket, and adopt the resolutions offered by Mr. CALDWELL at the August State Convention, composed of competent and intelligent men, who are true and faithful to that platform, and those resolutions, I will most cheerfully support the ticket, and I believe that every member of the late Convention held at Syracuse will do so also. There is nothing in the action of the Syracuse Convention to prevent our support of such a ticket. And I venture to say that nothing could be more gratifying to every member of that Convention than to see the great American party of this State united once more upon a platform and principles which embody so much of true Americanism. If they will not do this, let them no longer boast as [illegible] those who have honestly and fearlessly adhered to the Binghamton Platform, and have steadfastly refused to aid in the transfer of the American Party of this State, and of the Union, to the support of men and principles that are directly antagonistic to the great and living principles of Freedom and humanity.

I append a copy of the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Convention at Syracuse, from which it will be seen that the true American Party are only pledged to the support of the candidate, who is the acknowledged representative of the principle of "American Freedom, in all the broad and glorious significance of the term." S. SEYMOUR.

*Preamble and resolutions adopted by the true American Convention, held at Syracuse on the 17th of September, 1856.*

*Whereas*, The National Convention of the American Party, held in Philadelphia on the 22d of February last, did, by its action in nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, ignore the distinctive principles of the American Party, and unite itself with the Slavery propagandists of the North and South; and

*Whereas*, The action of said Convention was in direct violation of the principles avowed by the American Party *of this State in relation to the extension of Slavery into* free territory, as the same are expressed in the platform unanimously adopted by the State Council held at Binghamton, Aug. 28, 1855, which platform and principles were indorsed by nearly 150,000 voters of this State at the election held in November last; and

*Whereas*, A large majority of the delegates from the Free-States to the said nominating Convention of the 22d February, did, on account of the aforesaid abandonment of principles withdraw from said Convention, and unite in a call for an American Convention, to be held in New-York on the 12th June last, at which Convention the name of JOHN C. FREMONT was unanimously agreed upon as the candidate for the office of President of the United States, to be supported by the true American Party at the coming election; and

*Whereas*, It is the opinion of this Convention that the great interests of the American People, and of the American Party, will be best promoted by the union of all the elements of opposition to the present Democratic Administration, and to the further extension of Slavery, in the support of JOHN C. FREMONT for the Presidency; and

*Whereas*, The Republican Party, by a call addressed to all persons of all parties who were opposed to the present Democratic Administration, and to the establishment of Slavery in Kansas and other territories consecrated by solemn compact to freedom, did meet in Convention in Philadelphia on the 17th June, and unanimously nominate JOHN C. FREMONT as the candidate of the Republican Party for the office of President, and invite to his support all persons, without distinction of party, who were in favor of free soil, *free speech, and a free press*; and

*Whereas*, It is the opinion of this Convention that it is the solemn duty of every true patriot to unite heartily in *the support of the aforesaid principles at the ensuing election*, and to give them precedence over all other considerations of a personal or party character; and believing that *they outweigh all other issues now before the American* People, and that the only means of securing the establishment of these principles is by a hearty and cordial union during the present canvass, of all the available elements in their favor; and further, solemnly believing that such a union will be successful in the firm establishment of these principles, but that a disunion of these elements will result in their defeat, and in a firm establishment of Slavery in our free territories; therefore,

*Resolved*, In view of the above considerations, and with a desire to aid in harmonizing the elements of strength in the great and impending struggle between Freedom and Slavery, that this Convention will make no separate nomination of candidates for Presidential Electors or State officers for the ensuing election.

*Resolved*, That regarding JOHN C. FREMONT as representing American Freedom in all the broad and glorious significance of the term, the American Party, as represented in this Convention, will cast its vote for those candidates and for that electoral ticket which will, if successful, secure his election and sustain his administration.

*Resolved*, That an Executive Committee of five be appointed, who shall draft and publish an address to the people of this State, call future conventions, and transact such general business as the interests of the party may require.

We have read the above letter of Mr. SEYMOUR, and cheerfully bear testimony to the facts therein stated, and unite in the pledge to support a State ticket nominated upon the platform and principles therein set forth.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1856.

CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER,
LUTHER CALDWELL.

The following are the Resolutions offered by Mr. CALDWELL, and rejected by the State Council held at Syracuse in August last:—

*Resolved*, That the attempts made in "Congress" during its late session, and particularly in the United States Senate, to suppress the freedom of speech, as manifested in the brutal, clandestine and cowardly attack of BROOKS upon Senator SUMNER, deserve and should receive the execration of the people of the United States, and that all those, irrespective of party, who, by their votes in Congress or elsewhere, have sustained BROOKS in his infamous conduct, are justly obnoxious to the same reprobation.

*Resolved*, That the provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, wherever embodied, are pernicious in theory, and that the Council deem it the duty of the American Party in this State and nation broadly to assert and firmly to maintain the doctrine of our Fathers—that the Government of the Territories is vested in and should be exercised by Congress.

*Resolved*, That the well-nigh fatal assaults upon Freedom, in the outrages perpetrated in Kansas, under the protection of the present National Administration, and the failure of Congress effectually to interpose and prevent those outrages [illegible] upon the sovereignty of the actual inhabitants of that Territory, merit the unqualified condemnation of all lovers of Republican Liberty; and that no *true American* should be indifferent to the same, or fail by word or act in all fitting ways to vindicate the oppressed against their oppression and oppressors.

*Resolved*, That this Council denounce the repeal of the *Missouri Compromise* as destructive to the repose, harmony and fraternal relations of the country; and that the Territory which was covered by it *must* and *shall* be preserved to Freedom, so that Slavery may not exist therein, nor Slave States formed therefrom be admitted into this Union.

## Republicanism South—An able Address from the Republicans of Maryland.

*From the Baltimore Clipper.*

AN ADDRESS TO THE REPUBLICANS OF MARYLAND.

The Republicans of Maryland, in submitting an Electoral Ticket to the people, submit with it a declaration of their principles.

They declare true-hearted, entire devotion to the Constitution of the United States; and now that the subject of Slavery, which was the greatest objection to the union of the States under our Government, has been made the entering wedge to split it asunder, we declare our adhesion especially to the Compromises made in the Constitution, and which, in the acquisition of new Territories, were made in conformity to it, to settle the difficulties growing out of the question between the North and the South, which cemented the Union, and gave peace and prosperity to the country.

We declare our abhorrence of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and that of 1850 as a breach of faith and a violation of the compact between Slaveholders and non-Slaveholders, and the cause of civil war, now for the first time broached in our country; and proclaim it as our solemn conviction, that there never can again be unity between the two classes of our citizens, or peace between the two great sections of our country, until the rights guaranteed by all the compromises in regard to Slavery are fully restored.

We declare the charge, that the Republican Party is in favor of the abolition of Slavery, *to be utterly unfounded*. As a party, throughout the North, as well as at the South, they hold that this is a subject only to be disposed of by the government of the Slave States—(and we, as citizens of a Slave State, pronounce the opinion that the liberation of the blacks would be an unmixed and unmitigated evil, fatal to the African race, which would be crushed under the weight of the superior race, and, for a time, degrading, and every way mischievous to the laboring classes among the latter, and calculated to unsettle the political as well as the economical elements of our Government.) We believe that Slavery never can and never should be abolished without making just compensation for the capital sunk, whether it was capital invested in the purchase or rearing of the slaves.

We believe that even with the consent of those interested, and just compensation made, the State Legislatures could not safely make a sudden emancipation, nor without provision, made through the agency of the General Government, for the removal of the manumitted race to some region, as our continent between the tropics, suited to the African race, and where it is found the white race can never flourish. Nature has put her interdict upon the amalgamation of the races; natural repugnance forbids it, and it is found that the hybrid race, whether of whites and blacks, or between whites and Indians, always become abortive after several generations.

In every aspect in which Slavery among us can be considered, it is pregnant with difficulty. Its continuance in the States in which it has taken root has resulted *in the monopoly of the soil, to a great extent, in the hands of the Slaveholders, and the entire control of all departments of the State Government; and yet a majority of people in the Slave States are not slave owners.* This produces an anomaly in the principle of our free institutions which threatens in time to bring into subjugation to slaveowners the great body of *the free white population*; and yet to get rid of Slavery as an institution instantly, would prove ruinous to all classes, and must, therefore, be looked upon as impossible, and, if to be accomplished in time, can only be in a remote future, and, therefore, not to be thought of in connection with impending dangers. To meet them, we must recur to the wisdom and patriotism of our fathers which so happily averted all the mischief apprehended from this threatening element in our institutions, until the recent legislation of Congress overturned their work. They provided that the unsettled Territories into which Slavery [illegible] shall be reserved for free labor.

This was the compromise which the slaveholders themselves proposed at the foundation of the Government—which was followed up and then in the Missouri Compromise and that of 1850, and this left to the 350,000 slaveholders within the boundaries, one-third more Territory than is composed in the Free States, which contain at this time a population of not less than 18 millions. Add to this 4 millions of non-slaveholders in the South, and we have 22 millions of people who look to the unsettled Territories for homes for themselves or for their posterity, while the 350,000 slaveholders who have within the Slave States a third more land than is in the non-slaveholding States, be permitted to carry the institution into the new Territories, which will enable them to monopolize the soil in those Territories, as they have already done in the Slave States? The fact is clearly established, even by our late experience, that even where a small proportion of the slaveholding, with slaves not numbering more than a tenth of the inhabitants, get footing in a Territory, that the whole is sooner or later appropriated by them, and the power of the Government, with ownership of soil, fall into their hands.

The question now to be settled is: Shall the Territories reserved by the Compromises for free labor be encroached upon by Slavery, and the free white man, of whatever class, who would fly from the institution, have no spot in the temperate regions of the national domain in which he can be secure?

The Homestead Bill proposed by Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (one of the distinguished Republicans of that State,) proposes to "grant to every actual settler on the public domain a homestead of 160 acres, on condition of occupancy and cultivation for the period of five years." This free gift to actual settlers would fill the region reserved by the compromises for free labor with owners of small freeholds from the North and South, in the course of a very few years.

The Government would receive an annual revenue, so much greater than that derived from the old States, as the soil of the new lands is superior to that of the old States.

The promptitude with which the settlement would be made under this system would make returns to Government in the shape of revenue which would much more than indemnify in money for the loss of that which might have been derived from the dilatory sales of the lands, to say nothing of that return in the vast immigration of freemen it would invite, which, as a body of free, brave, toiling yeomanry, constitutes the best wealth of the nation.

For the rights once secured by the Compromises for the 15,000,000 of our countrymen for the South as well as the North, who have no share in the political and pecuniary advantages conferred on a class of 350,000 slave-owners, the Republican Party of the United States organize their strength to contend. Their candidate, Col. FREMONT, has, in his letter accepting the nomination to the Presidency, declared in favor of the principles of the compacts which, excluding Slavery, reserved the Territories for free labor, and in favor of the proposed legislation which would make every settler a *freeholder*. Mr. BUCHANAN, the candidate of the party misnamed the Democratic, has declared himself against the restoration of the principle of the Compromises, which established the Union, and which pacified the conventions of the country in 1820 and 1850.

He declares himself in favor of the measures which have destroyed the peace of the nation, and has solemnly pledged himself to the policy of the Administration, which, in failing to secure Kansas to slaveholders by the fraud of the Nebraska-Kansas act, employs the military force of the nation, and calls out the militia *of the States, to establish the usurpation imposed* on the Territory by ATCHISON's invasion from Missouri, and to sustain the despotic laws which have defeated the organic laws of Congress, inviting emigrants from all sections, and which are designed to drive out the *white laborer, and give the Territory to Slavery.*

The Republicans of Maryland declare opposition to the policy of the Administration, which, beginning with a violation of a most solemn treaty among the States, in reference to Slavery, ends by making war upon *those citizens who would avail themselves of the* rights conferred by the organic act which repealed the Compromises. They declare opposition to the candidate set up by the party of the Administration to carry out its measures; but they also declare it to be their fixed purpose to rely on the Constitutional remedy for mal-administration. They would use ballots, not bullets and bayonets.

They confidently rely on the suffrages of the people, to place in power a Chief Magistrate and a Congressional representation that will give effect to public opinion, redress the wrongs that have been perpetrated by agents false to the will of their constituents, and restore peace and good feeling to a nation, which nothing but a sense of intolerable wrong could provoke to assume the hostile attitude which brings distress to the bosom of every lover of free institutions.

## How Southern Men talk when it is safe.

*Correspondence of the Richmond, Va. Enquirer.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1856.

GENTLEMEN:—Being born and educated in Mobile, but now a resident of Buffalo, yet I am tenacious of my Southern principles, and have an interest in "that peculiar institution" otherwise. Allow me to say, plainly, that the most serious obstacles the Democracy have to contend with in the rural districts of the North, are some few slaveholders visiting us, and some few Fillmore speakers who are as thick as grasshoppers from the South. While addressing a political meeting in Courtland county a few days since, I was boldly met in my arguments by a *slave owner of some fifteen slaves in your State*, (who married in Virginia) who stated that the "people of Virginia could not have a political opinion that was *humane* and *just*, because her politicians *governed her with more than Austrian despotism.*" Said he, "The evils of the extension of slavery had no advocates in the breast of a true Virginian."

At Auburn I was confronted by another Virginian—the owner of 10 slaves—who stated that "*Slavery had degenerated Virginia to a fifth-rate State*; whereas, had she been a free State she would have been the foremost one in the Union; and that if she were to emancipate her slaves to-day, in five years, by the emigration of Yankee farmers, the value of the whole State would be enhanced four fold." I said to him "why don't you have courage enough to say so among your own people." He replied, "Why, a few politicians govern us, and I would be expelled from the State."

A Fillmore meeting in Buffalo was held some six weeks since, and a Southern lawyer from Baton Rouge, boldly proclaimed "that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was not asked for by the South, the boon was tendered to them by Northern BENEDICT ARNOLDS, for Southern favors—but their names are as infamous in the South West as they are to the constituents they betrayed."

A Mr. PERRIN, from Tennessee, also said, "South Carolina thinks of governing and dictating to a Southern confederacy, and that she monopolizes all the chivalry and intelligence of the South; but, thank God, the growing Southwest will not submit to her excessive arrogance!"

A lawyer from Kentucky also said: "*Atchison boasts that he will be President of a Southern confederacy in less than ten years.* Well, he may be—but not over Kentucky. She has too much pride—she cannot think of a man of such low and infamous character but with scorn. Kentucky will be a free and prosperous State in less than thirty years."

I could give you numerous other quotations equally reprehensible, and which assist the cause of Fremontism more than all things else combined. *Now it is the duty of Southern journals to put the seal of disapprobation on such persons, and keep them in subjection, before it is too late.*

## Another Southern Fillmore Man Going for Buchanan—Letter from Senator Geyer.

TO THE WHIGS OF MISSOURI.

I have received letters from several of your number, inquiring of me what course of action I propose for myself, or would recommend to others, in the pending Presidential election. As the most convenient mode of responding to the inquiry, I address myself to you through the medium of the public press.

In this contest, I cannot doubt that every national, conservative Whig is prepared to give a cheerful, active and earnest support to either Mr. BUCHANAN or Mr. FILLMORE, as against the nominee of the so-called Republican Party. He may certainly do so without abandoning the cherished principles, or the time-honored name of his own party or adopting those of any other. In the present aspect of public affairs and parties, he cannot remain indifferent or inactive, without a manifest dereliction of duty. He must elect between the candidates of the Democratic and the American Parties, and, in my judgment, it is his duty to prefer those who are most likely to combine sufficient strength to overcome the Abolition force, and secure a majority of the electoral votes. He should not hesitate to yield his personal preference and party prejudices, in order to avert what he must regard as a great public calamity, the triumph of FREMONT and his sectional and disunion principles, or, what would, under existing circumstances, be scarcely less perilous to the tranquillity of the Union, and the stability of our institutions, the transfer of the contest to the House of Representatives.

Entertaining these opinions, I have endeavored to ascertain, for my own guidance, the relative strength of the several parties and the prospects of their respective candidates, and am satisfied that the contest *is between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Fremont—that Mr. Fillmore cannot possibly obtain the electoral votes of more than two States, and it is by no means certain that he can carry a single one.* If, unfortunately, there should be no choice by the people, and the contest be transferred to the House of Representatives, (a result that some of the supporters of Mr. FILLMORE earnestly hope for and diligently strive to produce) *his prospects would not be improved.* The contest would remain as before, between Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. FREMONT, and would terminate in the choice of one of them, or no election.

But our sad experience, on two memorable occasions, though in more tranquil times and a happier state of the Republic, admonishes us that, in the present condition of the public mind and of political parties, it would be imminently perilous to our institutions to refer the Presidential election to the House of Representatives. The contest can, and ought to be, decided by the electoral colleges, and, because I believe that Mr. BUCHANAN is the only national candidate who can combine sufficient strength to secure that result, and overcome the dangerous sectional organization represented by Mr. FREMONT, but controlled by worse men, distinguished for their aggressive spirit and disloyalty to the Union, I have no hesitation in declaring it to be *my purpose, as I believe it to be my duty, to yield to him my support in the pending election.*

In supporting the election of national and conservative men, of eminent ability, integrity, and patriotism, [illegible] attached to the Union, (though they are nominees of the Democratic Party,) I do but perform a duty becoming a Whig. H. S. GEYER.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 15, 1856.

The Semi-Annual Meeting of the American Female Guardian Society will be held at West Meriden, Ct., on Wednesday, 8th of October.

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## NEW-YORK CITY.

### THE LATE PRIZE FIGHT.

### Death of Andy Kelly at Bellevue Hospital—The Coroner's Inquest—A Moonlight Excursion.

As was at first suspected, the man who died on Thursday afternoon at Bellevue Hospital, where he had been placed by two men who represented that he had been beaten by boatmen, and that his name was JOHN WILLIAMS, proves to have been none other than ANDY KELLY, who, early on Thursday morning, had a prize fight with CHARLEY LYNCH at the Palisades, on the New-Jersey shore.

Some particulars of this brutal encounter were published in the TIMES of Friday. It is not necessary to recapitulate the brutal details. It is sufficient to say that the contest is declared by those experienced in such matters to have been one of the longest and most brutal on record. More than two hundred men, of the most debased of our population, witnessed it.

LYNCH, who kept a place in Water-street, known as the "Bandbox," fled the City when the news of his antagonist's death (of which he was promptly advised) reached his ears, and others implicated followed his example. Coroner PERRY, on being notified of the death of the man at the Hospital, was placed in possession of information which led him to suspect that the deceased was ANDY KELLY, the pugilist. To ascertain the truth, he set about procuring witnesses who could identify the body, but for a time none such could be obtained. JOHN CAPUT, keeper of a public house in Thirty-fourth-street, one of the parties who conveyed the wounded man to the Hospital, was not to be found.

At length, however, friends of the deceased were found out, who recognized deceased as ANDREW KELLY, and parties who were present at the fight were brought up and examined. From the evidence it appears that, at the end of the eighty-fifth round KELLY rose from his second's knees, and while putting himself "in position" again fell backwards, and remained speechless on the ground.

LYNCH and his backers and friends left the ground victorious.

Unsuccessful efforts to revive KELLY were made, after which he was conveyed on board the steamboat which conveyed the party to the ground, (the *C. T. Smith*,) and was from thence transferred to a small boat, in which he was landed at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street. From this place he was taken to the house of JOHN CAPUT, in Thirty-fourth-street, but it being obvious that he could not live he was soon afterwards removed to Bellevue Hospital, and placed there, as already stated, under false representations. A portion of

THE TESTIMONY

was taken by the Coroner at Bellevue Hospital, on Saturday morning, before impanneling a jury:

*Mary Gunning*, residing at No. 26½ Hamilton-street, being sworn, recognized deceased as ANDY KELLY. She said: I saw ANDY last alive on Wednesday morning, when he left my house after eating his breakfast; his occupation was that of an umbrella peddler; I know nothing of his being engaged in any fight.

*Catharine Gunning*, residing at No. 26½ Hamilton-street, also recognized deceased as ANDY KELLY, and said that she last saw deceased on Wednesday morning.

*Patrick Kelly*, residing at No. 33 Cherry-street, was then put on the stand. He was very unwilling to give any information about the fight, but on being made aware of the penalties of perjury, testified as follows:

Thursday, P. M., about 1 o'clock, I went on board a steamboat near the Battery; there were from 150 to 200 persons on board the boat; Charles Lynch was on the boat; Jack Montgomery, Kit Burns and Johnny Roach were also on the boat; I went on the boat for a moonlight excursion; I went to sleep after being on the boat some twenty minutes; I awoke about half past nine o'clock, when the passengers had landed on a dock on the New-York side; I heard that there was a sick man on the boat; his name was Andy Kelly; the boat we went in started from pier No. 3 North River; I do not know what boat we went on; I know nothing more about the matter except what I have said; I recognized David O'Brien on the steamboat which started from pier No. 3; he was at the fight also with me; I saw the fight which took place; we left the foot of pier No. 3 North River, on a steamboat, for the purpose of witnessing a fight which was to take place on the Jersey side; there were some two hundred persons on board the boat; I do not recollect any who were on board the boat but the persons whose names I have mentioned; I went asleep on the boat; I was aroused from my sleep by some men who said the fight was going on; I went on shore; I saw Andy Kelly and Charles Lynch fighting; there was a crowd of people around them, among whom I recognized Jack Montgomery, Kit Burns, Johnny Roach, Mike Murphy, as being in the crowd; I witnessed some thirty rounds between Lynch and Kelly; no one tried to separate them; Kit Burns and Johnny Roach were seconds of Lynch; I saw them catch hold of Lynch and take him to his corner; the fight lasted about three-quarters of an hour after I reached the place; I saw Kelly lying on the ground senseless; coats were put under him; Lynch and the rest of his friends left before the coats were put under him; Kelly's friends put him on a plank and took him to the boat; I went aboard the same boat, and we landed somewhere on the North River side, about half way between the Battery and up town; I fell asleep when we started from the New-Jersey side, and awoke when we reached New-York; upon reaching the pier I immediately got off and went home.

*David O'Brien* was the next witness—He testified: I reside at No. 336 Water-street; I have seen the body of deceased, and recognize it to be that of Andy Kelly; the last I saw of him alive was last Thursday; I was on board the steamboat which sailed from pier No. 3 North River at one o'clock on Thursday morning; there were some two hundred persons on board the boat; I did not know where it was going to land; I went on board to take a moonlight excursion; Jack Montgomery, Kit Burns and Charles Lynch were on board; the boat proceeded to Manhattanville, and took on more passengers, of whom I heard that Kelly was one; I got off at Manhattanville, and went on board again; we next landed on the other side of the river, about two miles up, at the Palisades; we could find no landing place; proceeded further up about four miles, where we all landed for the purpose of witnessing a fight between Kelly and Lynch, who were on board; we went upon the beach, and the ground was staked out; I went to sleep in a barn near the beach, while the ring was being made; when I awoke I was to the place; both men were in the ring tossing for the choice of ground; I do not know who were Kelly's seconds; one of Lynch's seconds was Kit Burns; the parties fought eighty-five rounds; I did not see the fight well, as I was back of the crowd; after they had fought twenty-nine rounds, one man cried out that Lynch had hit Kelly foul; the fight went on to the eighty-sixth round, when Kelly did not come up to time; after the crowd went away I saw Kelly lying on the ground; he was taken to the boat, when the boat proceeded down the river; the captain wanted to put us on the Jersey side; first he wanted to land at Fifty-fifth-street; we remonstrated, when he took us to the foot of North Moore-street; we did not stop before we reached it; there were tickets issued outside of the gate for the excursion; I gave a dollar for the one I procured; I saw Montgomery and Burns at the fight; I did not see Nat. Clark at the fight; I do not think he was there.

*James White*, residing at No. 87 or No. 88 Cherry-street, being sworn, testified as follows: I was present at a fight which took place between Andy Kelly and Charles Lynch; it took place about eighteen miles up the river, about four miles this side of Piermont, on the Jersey side; there were over two hundred present at the fight; Montgomery, Kit Burns, Bony Cotton, Johnny Roach and Mike Murphy were present; Kit Burns and Johnny Roach were Lynch's seconds; they took an interest in the fight, and cheered the combatants on; I saw Kelly when he fell the last time; at the last round Lynch fell on Kelly, who was under, and whose hand hit the stake; time was called; Kelly then got up, and was squaring off, when he fell back senseless; Lynch and his friends left him in that condition; Kelly was put on board the boat about a mile from the fight; the boat then proceeded to Manhattanville, where some of the passengers got out; Kelly was taken in a small boat from that place, when the boat proceeded to North Moore-street, and I left in the small boat; there were three in the boat with Kelly; they landed him at the foot of Fifty-third-street; we were met by some men with a butcher's cart; they took Kelly, covered up with some coats, and drove off; afterwards I heard he was taken to Bellevue Hospital; I don't know the names of any who left the boat at Fifty-third-street.

The above testimony having been taken, the Coroner, at 5 P. M., Saturday, summoned a jury of six persons, who, after visiting the body of deceased, resumed the examination.

*Barney Leney* was sworn, but it was with the greatest difficulty that any information could be obtained from him. He said he lived somewhere in Barclay-street—wasn't sure what the number was; was at the fight; went on board the boat (he didn't know the name) for a moonlight excursion, but had a slight idea that he would see a prize fight before he came back; there were between two and three hundred persons on board the boat; knew a few of them; Jack Montgomery was along, and Barney Allen, and Morrissey, and many others; would know many of the crowd again if he saw them.

*James Hughes*, of No. 389 Tenth-avenue, was next sworn. He said: I was not at the fight, and don't know who was at it, except from hearsay; they came to me in a cart, and said that there was a man hurt bad[illegible] at the beach, and they wanted to bring him up; there were two persons who came; the name of one was Caput; the time was about 12 M. Thursday; they wanted to convey the man to the corner of Thirty-third-street and Tenth-avenue; they took my cart; I have been acquainted with Caput for some time; he did not tell me that he had been to a fight, or on an excursion; Caput keeps a liquor and cigar store at the corner of Thirty-third-street and Tenth-avenue; they returned my cart in ten or fifteen minutes; I saw Kelly at Caput's; there were other men there, but I did not know any of them except Dr. Peck, a German physician, who resided in Thirty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; this is all I know of the matter.

*John Hughes* was also sworn, but knew nothing about the affair.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

*Dr. A. B. Pope*, House Surgeon at the Bellevue Hospital, was [illegible] examined and [illegible] deceased [illegible] admitted to the Hospital he [illegible] paralyzed and could not speak; he appeared to be laboring under [illegible] bruises on his [illegible] of the face, and especially over the lower jaw; he was also bruised on the head and [illegible] till about [illegible] o'clock P. M. and died; I made a post-mortem examination of the body, and found very much clotted blood on his brain; there was [illegible] of blood upon the [illegible] of the right hemisphere of the brain; there was also [illegible] in the convolutions of the brain; I think the deceased came to his death through the effects of violence; I examined his lungs, heart, liver, spleen, kidneys, &c., and found them all in a healthy condition; there was no fracture of the skull.

*Mr. George W. Brown*, Clerk of Bellevue Hospital, being duly sworn, testified—Deceased was brought here about 1 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, in a carriage, by a man calling himself John A. Caput, accompanied by another, calling himself John Wright; the deceased I judged to be in a dying condition; they said he had been badly beaten by a party of boatmen; I asked Caput if he witnessed it; he said he did not, but added that Mr. Wright had seen part of it; I asked Caput for his address; he gave me his card, which had his name printed on it as keeper of the Brown Jug, No. 366 Tenth-avenue.

Here the further examination was adjourned till Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Coroner's office, and yesterday at 2 P. M. the jury re-assembled at that place, and heard the testimony of John A. Caput, who explained his absence by saying that he had been out of town, and on learning that he was required, to appear before the Coroner, gave himself up to the police. Being duly sworn, he testified—I reside at No. 366 Tenth-avenue; about 12 o'clock Thursday a party of 3 or 4 men waited on me, and told me a friend of mine had been hurt at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, giving me his name as that of James Williams; I asked them how it happened, and they said that he had been fighting with a party of men that came down in the same boat with them; I asked them if they knew the man, and a man calling himself Mr. Wright said he knew him well, and he applied to me, as I kept the nearest tavern to the place; he wished to have him conveyed to my place because none of the men on the boat mentioned my name, and they supposed I knew the injured man.

The remainder of this witness' evidence was not important; he refused to say whether he had witnessed the fight, or whether he saw Kelly on the steamboat, and refused to answer many other questions calculated to throw light on the matter, on the ground that by answering such questions he would be implicating himself. He acknowledged assisting the deceased to his house in a cart, and afterwards conveying him to the Hospital in a hack; and confessed that he did not believe the story of the men who told him that Kelly had been beaten by boatmen.

No other witness being present, the investigation was again adjourned to Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock, at the Coroner's Office in Chambers-st.

DETENTION OF WITNESSES.

The witnesses—Kelly, O'Brien, Rooney and Caput—are held as witnesses by the Coroner, each in the sum of $500.

WARRANTS OF ARREST.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Lynch, by whom Kelly was killed, and for the seconds and others most prominent in the brutal affair, but as yet none of them have been captured. Should they be arrested here they will be transferred to the authorities of New-Jersey, from whom they will no doubt get ample justice, as Jersey Justices are not as slippery as those of our own State.

## Grand Milliners' "Opening"—Fall and Winter Fashions.

Thursday was the Festival of "All Saints"—that is, all feminine saints—the jubilee and gala day of the milliners—in short, the grand opening of Parisian and home-manufactured novelties, which inaugurates the Fall and Winter fashionable campaign. This great event has "cast its shadow before" us for the past month. The gossamers, mixtures of lace and flowers, which three our fair friends into ecstacies at the opening of last season, have been giving place on the promenades to straws curiously interwoven with darker materials, wrought into strange devices. Stylish belles, who have returned from the country with limp dresses and faded ribbons, jealously inquire, "what will be worn?" and so with a new pair of gloves and our best bow we made the circuit of the salons of the fair and fashionable artistes, saw the rich treasures in *coiffures* and *parures*, while for the benefit of the fair ladies who could not witness the display we made a note of the most striking novelties.

The Fall styles for bonnets are extremely [illegible] and quite charming. They are still very small, with the tip projecting nearly to a point over the forehead, and retreating at the sides so decidedly as only to leave space for the rich feathers and still more gorgeous flowers which form the principal part of the decorations. Crowns are very small and are formed of [illegible] or [illegible] falls of lace; the cap crown is also in vogue for satin or uncut velvet bonnets. Some very stylish hats have three or four falls of wide lace, the last covering the curtain and descending to the shoulders. [illegible]

THE FALL STYLES are so pretty and becoming, that they claim at least a passing notice before proceeding to the fall dress Toilettes, prepared for Winter costumes. Nearly all are a mixture of various kinds of straw, with chenille, velvet and lace, trimmed with velvet flowers, and feathers, and the principal difference lies in the greater delicacy, and more exquisite blending of colors. Drab and crimson are very finely contrasting colors, as are also scarlet and black, brown and green, or purple and amber, but blue and green should never be brought into conjunction, as some of our fashionable modistes would do well to remember. A very pretty hat was formed of black tulle, upon which was placed rows of black bugle lace, curving towards the centre of the tip, and alternating with rows of green chenille; the lace was embroidered with graduated straw stars, and the trimming was green and black Ostrich feathers, with a drooping cluster of crimson fuchsias on one side. Another was of drab crape, over which drooped in graceful profusion the softest, richest plumes of a bird of Paradise, dotted with rose-color, sprayed gracefully on one side, while on the other a cluster of crimson velvet blossoms, sustained the wide ends of crape, bordered with lace, which floated over the curtain. Still another was composed of Neapolitan fibre mixed with fine sea-green, and rich brown chenille; it is impossible to convey a correct idea of this most charming and recherché style; it was simply trimmed with shaded Ostrich feathers tipped with scarlet on the outside and on the inside, with a cluster of scarlet berries, and a small feather placed aslant.

FOR FALL DRESS.—The most distinguished styles are made of white quilted satin and uncut velvet; many others, very beautiful, are made of velvet, or velvet and satin, in folds, and evidently bid the white dress-hats seemed to bear off the palm for beauty and grace. The "Eugenie" is a very elegant bridal hat, with the central part composed of folds of white uncut velvet and satin. A basket work of satin and velvet forms the front and crown, the whole shaded by three deep falls of misty lace, among which the light dotted marabouts lie like small downy wreaths. On the inside was a blonde ruche, with white lilies of the valley on one side, and field blossoms on the other. Another, charming from its very simplicity, was of royal purple satin and velvet, with ferns, which drooped on the crown, and drooped over the curtain; the only ornament was a border of bugle lace thrown back from the front, and in the inside a bunch of the [illegible] pansies, in purple and gold. A bonnet of rich sea green silk had two falls of deep blonde, which partly hid a large tiger lily, with broad velvet leaves exquisitely shaded in white and sea color, with floating ends of silk, edged with blonde, fell over the curtain, and on the inside were delicate field blossoms tipped with coral. A very stylish bonnet was called "Empress Josephine;" it was of white satin quilted in diamonds, and uncut velvet. The front was composed of a gathered bias of velvet, bordered with lace, which was thrown back. It was trimmed with dotted ostrich feathers, and the splendid [illegible] with large scarlet leaves. A bonnet of drab satin and velvet was delicious from the air of rich softness that pervaded it—a profusion of marabout feathers, tipped with blue, were almost enveloped in fine lace, like little clouds encircled by a mist; leaves and blossoms in blue velvet ornamented the inside, and completed a most charming *coiffure*.

MOURNING BONNETS for this season are got up in a style almost as piquante, as the most bewitching of our Parisian novelties. The fashionable shapes are as small, and possess the same peculiarities, ostrich and marabout feathers are shaded off into every possible shade of purple, drab and gray. Crape has been applied with exquisite effect on a foundation of black silk forming a wedge application lace, which is a very elegant ornament to a deep mourning bonnet. A very handsome hat was entirely composed of crape, elaborately wrought with a delicate embroidery in silk and bugles; the ornaments were a bunch of crape roses, and leaves also embroidered. Another of gray crape, was embroidered with black stars, and ornamented with shaded ostrich feathers, dotted with black. This belonged to the mitigated grief department. A plain silver-gray silk had a cabinet of black bugle lace which nearly covered the front and descended over the curtain, a passion flower of drab crape with broad leaves and center of black bugles completed this very pretty and tasteful bonnet. Small black crape, and lace veils are worn worked with bugles as are also crape collars, under-handkerchiefs and undersleeves. A

[illegible] of purple velvet, [illegible] ornamented with feathers [illegible]. A black blonde ruche [illegible].

[illegible]

OPERA CLOAKS, SHAWLS, "OPERA CLOAKS."

In Fall and Winter cloaks, shawls, mantillas, &c., there is a magnificent display. The most costly and distinguished are those formed of velvet, richly embroidered, and moire antique, and trimmed with deep guipure lace and fringe. A very elegant one is black velvet, was of the circular shawl shape, bordered by a heavy fringe with deep lace heading. A border tape of moire antique, forming points in front, was edged with drop buttons, and finished by a large bow of moire antique and velvet behind. Some in the [illegible] style are nearly covered with elaborate embroidery, bordered always with rich crochet or guipure fringe.

A very pretty velvet mantle was embroidered with graduated rows of stars in silk and bugles; the same charming decoration marking also the form of a berthe. [illegible] in some open cloaks, the materials being light green, blue, and pink [illegible]. These were embroidered in diamonds and leaves, with white silk and silver thread, and in some instances with small seed pearls. These are quite new, and produce a much more striking effect than the white merinoes faced with moire antique, which have been worn so long. A very stylish one of white moire antique was faced with points of light blue velvet, each point finished by a drop button. A novelty in mantle is called the "Raval;" it is made of beaver cloth or velvet, and trimmed with moire antique, in deep points. The upper part is in the form of a "Lady Washington" basque, with a deep berthe, trimmed with fringe. The sleeves are plain, moderately flowing, and faced with points of moire antique, which also decorates the lower part of the cloak below the basque; this, like the berthe, being trimmed with fringe.

Another style is the "Morocco," made of gray cloth, and trimmed with black velvet, and a new style of button. It has a very wide sleeve, upon which the velvet forms very deep points, as it does also upon the shoulders and round the bottom of the cloak.

Embossed velvet is very much used for trimming black cloth cloaks, while for the heavy brown and drab beaver cloths the plush imitation of Chinchilla fur is in great demand. But of all the new styles, the most novel and attractive is the "Hispanola," or "Spanish Cloak." It is made of black broadcloth, with deep, hanging sleeves, and trimmed with wide velvet, embossed in colors. The trimming crosses from the right shoulder to the centre of the cloak, and it is fastened in the same manner with button and small lappets, something in the plain surplice style; the trimming is also placed so as to mark the form of a round yoke behind, and is completed on the shoulder by rich tasseled drops.

The graduated circular cloaks will be somewhat worn in black and dark cloths, but velvet will take precedence, being much more costly and recherché.

Shawls from the looms of China and Persia are always fashionable, but they will be more worn for carriage dress this season, than ever. For promenade, the square Cashmere, in plain colors, with deep borders, is stylish and handsome. The "Stella" Shawls became so common last season that they will hardly be worn by our élégantes, at present, but there are a number of newer styles with which to suit all tastes. Crimson scarfs are very handsome, and, for the neck, nothing can be prettier than the shirred velvet or plush, with its bright embroidery of leaves and flowers.

SILK ROBES, CASHMERES, CHILD'S COAT, HATS.

We have given, in a preceding article, the Fall styles for dresses, and have not much to add. The very broad stripes and flounced robes are the prevailing styles for carriage or dinner dresses; and, indeed, nothing can be more beautiful and distingué. Moussline blue, dark green, and fine shades of brown are the most fashionable colors, including purple. Flounces of shirred velvet, or the more novel plush, with flowers and foliage so delicately and yet so naturally traced upon them that one can hardly believe but that nature's own cunning hand had done the work, are the newest and most beautiful of the robe dresses. A very handsome one was of green taffeta, with flounces of fine black plush, upon which the most gorgeous tulips stood out in bright relief. French merinoes will be worn for street dresses somewhat through the coming Winter. Poplins, "Victoria plaids" and velourias are all in vogue for Fall costumes. Black satin is coming again into favor, and is much worn in deep basques, richly trimmed with deep lace or fringe. A tight-fitting jacket, made of cloth satin or velvet, will be a favorite toilet for [illegible], richly trimmed, and worn by a slender figure, it is a very stylish garment. For silk dresses, with plain, lone bodies and short sleeves, bretelles are pretty, formed of bouillonnés of taffeta, looped with black velvet, which also forms braces across the front and back of the waist.

A new and elegant evening dress is of white glacé silk, with three flounces, bordered with crimson crape, headed by a gold tissue trimming; the waist was in the surplice style, and encircled by a Spanish belt, finished at the side with a bow and ends of cerise gauze ribbon. The short sleeves matched the skirt. Another was of gold colored satin, with a rich lace over dress, open from the waist, and forming a demi train behind. A magnificent lace berthe nearly covered the low corsage.

For morning dresses the cashmere, in scarlet, crimson, amber and green, with bright palm leaf figures, will be the prettiest and most fashionable, with these are worn black guipure collars and under sleeves, but with the richest silk, delicate batiste is the most becoming addition to the toilette. Very pretty slippers are made of bronze, with three straps across the front, fastened in the centre with a tiny gold buckle, instead of the embroidery and rosettes which generally ornament them. We have no space to devote to childrens' clothes, but a pretty coat for a little boy must not pass unnoticed. It was made of silver gray French poplin, and formed a three tiered pelisse, with a fly vest, braced together by two bands, exposing the embroidered shirt beneath. The vest was trimmed with drop buttons; with this was worn a drab felt hat, which turned up at the sides, and was prettily trimmed with drab feathers and ribbon, tipped and edged with rose color. Beaver and felt hats turned up at the side, and trimmed with feathers, are worn by both girls and boys, while for smaller children, quilted satin and embroidered merino are got up in the "sweetest" possible manner. Little girls wear circular capes to their dresses, which are very elaborately embroidered and profusely trimmed.

Medical Progress.

DR. J. V. C. SMITH, late Mayor of Boston, and more than a quarter of a century editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, has started a new weekly journal in Boston, called The Medical World. He says: "In leaving it (the Journal) to commence a new enterprise, embracing a wider range and more liberal sentiments in regard to the various sentiments now prevailing on the subject of medical science," &c. What does this mean? Is our Bostonian quaking? He further adds: "We believe, also, in the virtue of progress," &c. We don't know [illegible] what the Doctor intends, but we have a hope that he means to help reclaim for well-educated, thorough-bred physicians a great many business privileges which common sense should have prevented their ever losing. We hope he means to show that an honest, well-bred, scientific physician can just as properly advertise in an honest, open-handed way his wishes and intentions, his address and office hours as to do it underhandedly, as the sticklers for medical purity are too apt to do. We hope he means to keep it before the world that it is no greater sin for a young physician to avail himself of an office clinique than for an old one, and that what a college faculty may do with impunity, there is no medical or moral law to prevent a member of the faculty from doing, who is not tied to a college. We hope he means to rip up the old medical codes and air them, and give the fossilized academies a whiff of modern common sense. This is the only way to prevent quacks from running off with all the people's money—the only way to save the regulars from lapsing and freezing into the most stupid of old fogyism—the only way to arrest the sympathy of the public from falling in with every foolish ism of medical opinion and the most ignorant charlatanism in practice. Gentlemen M. D.'s take our advice and consult the spirit of the age. Connect to be the people, who have come to know some things as well as yourselves, into partnership with you, and all will yet be right.

THE LATE DR. [illegible]'S WILL.

An abstract of the will of the late Dr. JOHN C. [illegible], including the chief portions quoted in full, is contained in the Daily Advertiser of last Saturday, the editors having been favored with a perusal of the instrument, which was drawn up solely by the testator, and written with his own hand. After the death of his mother, the bulk of his property goes to Harvard College for the support of a "Teacher of Physiology and Structural Anatomy, the Laws of Life and Organization," who is to deliver sixty lectures annually, of one hour each, to be the undergraduates. The lectures are to be of a practical character, and such that the hearers may understand,

as far as to know how they live and enjoy and keep their health. [illegible] The teacher shall have been an actual practitioner of medicine or surgery, [illegible]; but after accepting his appointment "he shall not be permitted to practice medicine, surgery, or any department of the healing art, for pecuniary reward." The incumbent may deliver a course of not more than fifty lectures annually, in Boston, on Physiology and Structural Anatomy, with the consent of the Corporation if the income of the Professorship be equal to twelve hundred dollars, otherwise, without their consent; but on no account is he to be allowed to lecture before "the Lowell Institute, Lyceums, or any similar establishment for amusing the public."

The Professor is to be appointed on the recommendation of a Board of Examiners, one of whom is to be a resident of the County of Suffolk, another of either of the counties of Essex or Middlesex, and the third of any other place. The candidates must bring evidence of their qualifications, of their amount of practice, &c., and submit their account books and records of cases, &c., to the examiners. The examination is to be preliminary and final, the final one occupying six hours for each candidate. On the day following the examinations, the candidates are to deliver oral lectures, which are to be open to the public, and at which any person may propound questions to be answered by the candidate. When the incumbent attains the age of sixty-five years he shall vacate his office.

In case of the refusal of the College to accept their trust, or a neglect to comply with the conditions imposed upon them, the property goes to the Massachusetts General Hospital, in trust. The income in that case is to be applied to the support of such persons as need medical or surgical attendance, preference being given, other things being equal, to applicants from Salem. The income of $5,000 to be appropriated to the library, and his books, also, will go to the Hospital in case of the refusal of the College to accept them."—Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Sept. 18.

Attempt at Burglary.

About 2 o'clock on Friday morning an attempt was made to force the doors and shutters of the house No. 34 Broome-street, occupied by C. COHEN, pawnbroker. The rascals being foiled in their attempt forced a provision safe, standing in the yard, and carried away its contents. They were seen in the yard of an adjoining house, from whence they made their escape by an alley.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS.—We have received a copy of the American edition of the last number of this periodical, issued in London last Saturday. This is pretty quick.

Died on the Street—Supposed Homicide.

Considerable excitement was occasioned in the Sixth Ward on Saturday evening, by a report that an Irish laborer, named MICHAEL O'BERNE, aged 68 years, had been killed in Pearl-street, by a blow from a club in the hands of one THOMAS KELLY.

O'BERNE was found lying prostrate in the street, about 4 o'clock P. M., Saturday, by some citizens, who exerted themselves to restore him to consciousness, but on examination he was found to be dead. The body was conveyed to the Sixth Ward Station-house, and the Coroner notified.

KELLY, who was standing near when O'BERNE fell, was arrested by Captain DOWLING, charged with causing O'BERNE's death by striking him. The prisoner denied having laid violent hands on the deceased. He said that while passing along, he observed the deceased totter and fall to the sidewalk, and thinking that he had fallen from a fit, he assisted others, who soon approached, in rubbing his hands, with a view to restoring him.

At the inquest upon the body, which was held yesterday by Coroner HILLS, a number of witnesses were examined.

Ann —— O'Berne testified that she was wife of deceased, and had been married to him for more than twenty years; that her husband had been of late complaining, and was much dispirited because he could get nothing to do; on Saturday morning he left his home, to go to Wall-street in search of work, and that when leaving he said he would be back at 3 o'clock if he got no work. He never returned.

It was proven that the deceased had been drinking on Saturday afternoon, and that he was in the habit of partaking freely of intoxicating liquors.

Several persons—male and female—testified to seeing the deceased fall in Pearl-street, near Centre, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time he appeared somewhat inebriated; that while proceeding up the street he suddenly fell to the pavement, as though with a fit. All these parties swore positively that they did not see Kelly strike a blow, and one of them was positive that the prisoner was distant some feet when O'Berne fell.

On the contrary, Michael Kleirill, a German, who keeps a barber's shop at No. 392 Pearl-street, testified as follows: I was standing on my doorstep, about 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday; I first saw deceased coming round from Elm-street into Pearl-street; he passed my door; a man came round the same way, immediately after, and followed deceased until he got up to him, when he struck him with his fist upon the head, under the right ear; deceased fell, and the other man passed along round the corner; I heard some words pass between deceased and the man who struck him before they passed my door; that man (pointing to the prisoner) is the man who struck the blow.

The jury were in great doubt; after a long deliberation they agreed upon the following verdict:

"That he came to his death by compression of the brain from extravasation of blood produced by a fall; but whether said fall was the result of accident or of violence at the hands of any person, we, the Jury, are unable to determine."

The prisoner Kelly was then liberated.

Killed on the Railroad.

THEODORE MILLER, a German, aged 28 years, was killed near Thirty-seventh-street on Saturday evening by the 5 o'clock down passenger train on the Hudson River Railroad. He was walking on the track as the train came dashing on. A passer-by told him to stand aside; but, being intoxicated, he answered the kind advice by abusing the adviser. In a moment afterwards he was struck by the engine and instantly killed. The engineer of the train could not stop in time to save the unfortunate man's life. Deceased worked in a sausage factory in Eleventh-avenue. On Saturday morning he demanded his money of his employer. It was given him, when he went away to drink and met a violent death. Coroner CONNERY held an inquest upon the body.

Drowned.

JACOB WARNER, a colored man, employed on board the steamboat Elm City, fell overboard at Peck-slip Ferry on Saturday afternoon, and was drowned. The body was soon afterwards recovered, and Coroner PERRY held an inquest upon it. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

Killed by a Fall from a Window.

Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday at No. 22 West Thirty-third-street, upon the body of MATHIAS DE REVERE, a child of two years, who was killed at that place by falling from a window during the momentary absence of its mother. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SEPT. 16.
Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. Patrick McKenna.—In this case the defendant was indicted for enticing men to leave the naval service of the United States, an offence which would subject him to a fine of not more than $600 or an imprisonment of not more than a year. He was put upon trial this morning. Messrs. Beebe and Donohue appeared as his counsel. Mr. Joachimsson, for the prosecution, called Capt. Taylor to the stand, who proceeded to testify as to the enlistment of the man whom McKenna was charged with having enticed to leave. It appearing from his testimony that the contract of enlistment was in writing, and signed by a subscribing witness, Mr. Donohue claimed that it could only be proved in the usual way by calling him. The Court sustained the ground taken, and as the subscribing witness was not present, by consent of the District Attorney a juror was withdrawn and the trial stopped.

The Court then adjourned.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SEPT. 20.
Before Judge Nelson.

The United States vs. Jesse Hoyt et al. The report of R. S. Stilwell, appointed as master to take an account of the amount due the complainant in this case, was this morning confirmed on notice, reporting the amount due at $464,918 76 including interest.

There was no opposition to the confirmation of the report.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Sept. 20.
Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY'S CASE.

Jeremiah G. Hamilton vs. The Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua.—This case was set down for to-day, but on being called H. F. Clark, Esq., stated that it had been impossible for him to obtain a copy of the Constitution of Nicaragua, without which he could not proceed. He therefore asked for a postponement of the case.

D. D. Field, Esq., produced a copy of the Constitution, printed in 1851, but Mr. Clark contended that it was not the one under which the Transit Company was incorporated.

His Honor adjourned the case until Saturday next at 10 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Hon. Justice Davies.

DECISIONS.

Peters vs. Miller.—Motion for leave to defendant to amend their answer granted, on payment of $10 costs.

[illegible] vs. [illegible].—Motion to file amended answer granted on payment of $10 costs of motion, term fee and witness fees, &c., &c.

In re Sarah Uhnbrich.—The child to remain in the custody of Mrs. Hallett, and that she be required to have her attend school regularly.

Jealousy, Despair, Suicide.
From the Auburn Advertiser, 17th.

A fortnight ago ALEXANDER BOYCE left his home, in the town of [illegible], rather suddenly, and not returning as soon as was anticipated, his friends feared that he had become the victim of some foul crime, or that he might have committed suicide, as he had not been in a very happy state of mind for the last three months.

Nothing more was heard of the affair until Sunday last, when a lad, who had gone into the woods to hunt, looked up and there saw a man suspended by the neck to a tree. This he immediately communicated to the neighbors, who, on arriving at the spot, recognized it as the body of the unfortunate BOYCE. The body was in a most horrid state of putrefaction. Deceased had been married to his second wife some six months since, and for three months they lived unhappily together, when he, being of a jealous disposition, suspected and accused her of improper intercourse with a young man in the neighborhood.

Search being made in the house where the deceased resided, a note was found upon the bed, informing his friends that he should not be a trouble to any one much longer, and wound up by wishing two gentlemen of that vicinity, who had interested themselves in his wife's behalf against him, "all the tender mercies of the devil." By the side of this note lay his wallet, containing $6 16, the exact amount, it is said, of the bill for his wife's board.

ANOTHER.
From the Dunkirk Journal.

Some weeks since a young lady calling herself Miss DICKINSON (SARAH), arrived in this village from the east, and sought and obtained a home in the family of Mr. MCKINSTRY, at the Loder House. Being in destitute circumstances, and possessing the necessary qualifications, she issued a prospectus for a young ladies' school. After a patient trial for a week or two, meeting with no encouragement, the school was closed, and she left her room at the Loder Hotel, about two weeks since, as she stated, for the purpose of securing employment as a seamstress. Since that time nothing is known to the family in regard to her. On her table was found the following written on note paper in a plain legible hand:

"Farewell! The waves rolling high over my corpse will, with their wild music, form but the fitting requiem of a spirit through life's storm past.

"Institute no search. It will be useless—every possible trace is destroyed." "SARAH."

Miss DICKINSON was of modest unassuming address, and in conversation bore evident marks of a cultivated mind.

## MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. Carefully Reported for the N.Y. Daily Times.

SATURDAY, Sept. 20—6 P. M.

The boisterous weather, to-day, impeded out-door operations.

ASHES—Remain scarce and quiet at $7 75 for Pearls, and $7 31¼ for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 230 bbls. Pearls, and 484 bbls. Pots—together, 714 bbls.

BARK—The Philadelphia Commercial List, of this morning, says that: "The market has been nearly bare of Quercitron Bark, and it is in demand at a further advance of $1 50 ℔ ton. Sales of 40 hhds. No. 1 at $30@$30 50—closing at the latter rate. But little doing in Tanner's Bark, and but little arriving. A sale of Chestnut at $12 ℔ cord."

COFFEE—Is generally in good request at full and buoyant prices. Java, 14c.@14½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12¼c.; Rio, 9⅞c.@12c.; and St. Domingo, at 10⅝c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Continues in light supply and fair demand at strengthening rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | New-Orleans and Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| Middling | 11¾ | 11¾ | 12 | 12¼ |
| Middling Fair | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 13 |
| Fair | 12⅞ | 12¾ | 13 | 13⅛ |

EARTHENWARE—The supply is a good one, but the demand is animated and prices are generally supported.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour appears quiet, and with more offering than required by purchasers, prices of nearly all descriptions are tending downwards. The sales since our last embrace about 4,800 bbls., in lots mainly at prices within the annexed range:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary State | $5 75@$6 00 |
| Straight State | 6 00@6 25 |
| Favorite and Extra State | 6 25@6 75 |
| Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake | 6 00@6 20 |
| Common to Good Ohio | 6 10@6 45 |
| Fancy Michigan | 6 00@6 25 |
| Fancy Ohio | 6 40@6 60 |
| Extra Michigan | 6 50@7 25 |
| Extra Indiana and Wisconsin | 6 50@7 50 |
| Extra Ohio | 6 60@7 75 |
| Fancy Genesee | 6 70@6 90 |
| Extra Genesee | 7 00@8 50 |
| Extra Missouri | 6 70@9 00 |

Canadian is still dull and declining; 800 bbls. changed hands at $6@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Southern is arriving and selling slowly at irregular prices. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,000 bbls. Low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $7@$7 50 and $7 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is worth $3 25@$4 25 for Extra Fine and Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair supply and request, mainly at $3 75 for Jersey, and $4@$4 12½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is coming forward more freely, and as the demand is only moderately active, prices steadily favor purchasers. The sales since our last embrace about 51,000 bushels, including fair Canadian old white, in store, at $1 44; very good do., new do., delivered, at $1 58@$1 60; ordinary to prime Western red, the latter at $1 40@$1 50; good to prime Southern white at $1 57@$1 65; and prime Southern red and mixed at $1 50 ℔ bushel. It is estimated that up to the present time there has been sold in the Alexandria, Va., market, half a million bushels of Wheat, of this year's crop. New Rye is sparingly offered, and is in fair demand at from 93c.@95c. ℔ bushel. 7,300 bushels have been disposed of since our last, partly at quoted rates. Barley is salable and firm. 7,000 bushels have been reported as having found purchasers at from $1 25@$1 30 ℔ bushel. Oats are in slack request and are lower at 45c.@47c. for Ohio and Lake; 42c.@46c. for State; 40c.@42c. for Jersey; and 38c.@41c. for Southern ℔ bushel. Corn is moderately inquired for at drooping rates. The sales reported since our last comprise about 80,000 bushels at 65c.@68c. for unsound, heated and damp; 64½c.@66½c. for mixed; 68c.@70c. for Northern and Southern Yellow, and 70c.@72c. for Northern and Southern White ℔ bushel.

HAY—About 200 bales River were purchased at 60c.@65c. for shipment, and 70c.@80c. for local use ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is quiet, yet stiffly held, with a light general supply in market. The Liberty (Clay County, Mo.) Tribune, remarks that its best information strengthens the opinion "that in Clay, Platte, Lafayette, Saline, Buchanan and Andrew, nearly all the counties in the State in which it is raised to any extent, there was a greater quantity of seed sown the last than the previous year; that the upland crop is not equal to last year, while the bottom hemp is about as good as usual. We think it safe to say that the average will be fully 800 pounds to the acre, and the crop equal in quantity, and better in quality, than the crop of 1855."

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL informs us that "with light receipts and an active demand the market has shown a decided improvement, and heavy sales both here and to arrive have been made at full prices, leaving a very meagre supply on hand. Common Hides are especially scarce, and as they can be manufactured at this season with as much safety as the better qualities they are more sought after than those commanding higher prices, and I notice an advance on some kinds of ¼c.@½c. over last weeks rates. Sales to arrive comprise about 35,000 Hides of all descriptions. The greater portion of the receipts for the next month will be from Orinoco, which will embrace 3 full cargoes.—Salted Hides—The late advices from Europe which quote high prices, and markets bare of stock, have given a fresh impulse to the demand here, and nearly all the foreign Hides afloat and in store have been disposed of. City and country slaughter are in active demand, and my highest quotations are obtained. Horse Hides are much sought after, with sales to a fair extent. The receipts have been 19,668 from foreign ports, and 3,130 coastwise, as follows: 16,887 Dry Ox and Cow, and 1,552 Dry and Salted Montevideo Horse, ℔ Seneca; 1,067 Aspinwall, ℔ Amoneoosuck; 1,600 from Curacoa, ℔ J. W. Hale, and 3,130 coastwise. Total 22,736 Dry Ox and Cow Hides, and 1,552 Dry and Salted Horse. Sales have been: 9,367 Dry B. Ayres and Montevideo, 20@22 lbs. at 26c., 8 mos., add 3 mos. interest; 2,814 Dry B. Ayres, (from store,) 21 lbs. at 26c., 6 mos. usual selection; 5,500 Dry B. Ayres and Montevideo, 21 lbs. at 26c., 6 mos., usual selection, (next to arrive;) 11,300 Dry Orinoco, 20 lbs. at 25c. 6 mos., usual selection; 3,000 Dry Orinoco, 20 lbs. at 25¼c., 6 mos., usual selection; 5,000 Dry Rio Grande, (to arrive ℔ Hugo,) 21 lbs. at 27c. 8 mos. adding 2 mos. interest, usual selection; 1,800 Dry Rio Grande, (to arrive ℔ Phenix,) 21 lbs. at 27c., 6 mos. usual selection; 400 Dry Rio Grande Kips, 5¼ lbs. at 27c., 6 mos. usual selection; 1,060 Dry and Dry Salted California, (to arrive,) at 22½c. for Dry, and 21½c. for Salted, 6 mos. usual selection; 3,577 Dry Porto Cabello and Barcelona, 25lbs. at 26c. 6 mos. as they run; [illegible] Dry Porto Cabello, 22¼ lbs. at 25c. 6 mos. rejecting hides unfit to tan; 7,734 Dry Barcelona, 26 lbs. at 25c. 6 mos. rejecting hides unfit to tan; 600 Dry Salted Pernambuco, 30 lbs. 19c. 6 mos. rejecting hides unfit to tan; 1,000 Dry Salted Pernambuco, (coastwise,) private terms; 1,175 Dry Maracaibo, 22 lbs. at 23¼c. 6 mos., rejecting water damaged; 517 Dry Chagres, 16 lbs. at 28c. rejecting water damaged; 5,000 Dry Salted Maranham, (to arrive,) on private terms; 1,500 Green Salted Buenos Ayres Cow, 50 lbs. 14c. 6 mos.; 100 Green Salted County Slaughter, 60 lbs. at 10c. cash; 600 Green Salted City Slaughter, light and middle weight, 10½c. cash; 3,273 Green Salted B. A. Horse, $3@$4 lbs. at 7¼c. cash, less 5 ℔ cent; 1,000 Green Salted B. A. Horse, (to go to Newark,) on private terms; 800 Green Salted E. G. Horse, (to arrive,) at 7¼c. 6 mos.; 25,000 lbs. Rio Grande Hide Cuttings, (to arrive,) at 7¼c. cash less 4 ℔ cent. Also, the cargoes of the next four vessels expected from Africa, with Gambia and Bissao Hides. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: The Mary Frances, from Buenos Ayres, with 7,000 hides; the Ca[illegible], from Buenos Ayres, with 5,000 hides; the Phenix, from Rio Grande, with 10,000 hides; the Hugo, from Rio Grande, with 6,000 hides; the Ciudad Bolivar, from Angostura, with 20,000 hides; the St. Vitus, from Angostura, with 18,000 hides; the Alphonso, from Angostura, with 15,000 hides; the Lookout, from San Francisco, with 20,000 hides; the Flash, from Vera Cruz, with 4,000 hides; the [illegible], from Maracaibo, with 4,000 hides and others. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 24,100, (same time last year 79,800,) as follows: 4,200 Dry Buenos Ayres; 19,000 Dry Montevideo; 1,700 Dry Porto Cabello and Curacoa; 1,000 Dry West India; 1,200 Dry Buenos Ayres; 1,532 Dry B. A. Horse.

HOPS—New remain in pretty good request, and command from 10c.@14c. ℔ lb. Old rule heavy and languid at 5c.@7c.

IRON—There were 150 tons of Scotch Pig purchased at $31@$32, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LATHS—Are in demand at unchanged figures. Eastern, $1 31¼@$1 37½, cash and short credit, ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Is salable and steady, at before reported.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL says that both receipts and sales have been to a fair extent, and prices for all descriptions are firm, with an upward tendency. Although the capacity for tanning has increased within 100 ℔ cent within ten years, it is not sufficient to supply the demand. The rapid growth of the West, which depends almost wholly on New-York for the supply of Leather and Shoes, is manifest in the constantly increasing demand for heavy stock. A few years ago light Leather ruled in price above middles, and the above heavy, but now light and heavy weights are about the same price, and heavy much the quickest sale.

| | Hemlock. | Oak. |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts | 51,200 | 3,500 |
| Sales | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Stock | [illegible] | [illegible] |

We quote Oak Slaughter and salted, Good [illegible]; do. Middle, [illegible]; do. Heavy, [illegible]; Oak light, Southern, [illegible]; Oak heavy, [illegible]; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, [illegible]; do. do. Middle, [illegible]; do. do. Heavy, [illegible]; [illegible]; do. Middle, [illegible]; do. do. Heavy, [illegible]; do. and B. A. Damaged, all weights, [illegible]; do. Poor, all weights, [illegible]; Hemlock Slaughter in rough, [illegible]. On 6 months credit.

LIME—[illegible].

MOLASSES—Is sparingly dealt in at former rates. New-Orleans, 60c.@68c.; Porto Rico, 60c.@62c.; Cuba Muscovado, 50c.@55c.; and Clayed Cuba, 50c.@52c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—No important change has occurred in this line since our last.

OILS—Are generally quiet, yet stiffly held.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in pretty good demand, at strengthening prices, with sales reported of about 800 bbls., including Mess at $20 37½@$20 50, and Prime at $17 75@$18 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are very moderately inquired for, though being worth only 8½c.@9½c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@8c. for Shoulders ℔ lb. Bacon is dull and obtainable at 10c.@11c. ℔ lb. Lard is steadily improving; supply limited; demand fair. The transactions since our last reach about 400 bbls. Fair to strictly Prime, at 14c.@14¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is in good request at old figures. The sales since our last consist of 500 bbls. at $7@$8 for Country Prime; $8@$9 50 for Country Mess; $9 50@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$12 50 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is very dull and nominal at $16@$17 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet, at $19@$21 ℔ bbl. Butter is salable and firm at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@23c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@26c. for Prime to very choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request, at from 7c.@10c. ℔ lb.

RICE—120 tcs. were sold in lots, mainly at from $4 12½@$4 87 ℔ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up the week's business thus: "GOAT—The recent arrival of Curacoa have all been taken at full prices. Transactions comprise 400 bales Curacoa, at 50c.@54c. for light to heavy, and for a small parcel of very prime [illegible] was obtained; all on 6 to 8 months credit; 14 bales Vera Cruz at 45c. cash less 4 ℔ cent, and 1,300 damaged do., on private terms. DEER—There are no Domestic Skins in first hands; Foreign meet with ready sale as soon as landed. Sales have been 20,000 lbs. Honduras at 40c., and 6,000 lbs. Chagres at 35c. cash."

SUGARS—Are in good demand at buoyant prices, with sales reported since our last of about 1,100 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mainly at from 8c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Is scarce and held above the views of purchasers.

TOBACCO—Is in pretty brisk request at full rates.

WHISKY—There were 380 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of at 37c.@37½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were rather inactive, but ship-owners claimed firmer rates. For Liverpool—Cotton, ¼d.@5-32d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 3s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. in bulk and bags ℔ bushel; Rosin, 1s. 7½d.@1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. ℔ tc.; Tobacco, 25s. ℔ hhd.; and Heavy Goods, 25s.@30s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been:—A Ship from New-Orleans to Havre, Cotton, at 1¼c.—(from New-Orleans and Mobile to Liverpool, ¾d. is asked); two from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, Deals, one £5 5s., and the other, £5 9d.; a Bark from Kingston, Jam., to Liverpool, [illegible], &c., £3 15s.; a Ship hence to Glasgow, 28,000 bushels Grain, 8½d. for Corn, and 9d. for Wheat; a French Bark to Bordeaux, Wheat, 18c., in shipper's bags; a Bark to Oporto, Grain, 20c.; one to Cadiz, Wheat, 30¼c.—and back from Malaga, $7 ℔ ton; a Ship from City Point to Liverpool, one from Baltimore to London, and one from [illegible] to London, on private terms.

## POLITICAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Aug. 12, 1856.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor in the place of Myron H. Clark;

A Lieutenant-Governor in the place of Henry J. Raymond;

A Canal Commissioner in the place of Cornelius Gardiner;

An Inspector of State Prisons in the place of Thomas Kirkpatrick;

A Clerk of the Court of Appeals in the place of Benjamin F. Harwood, deceased;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next;

Thirty-five Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States;

A Representative in the Thirty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Third Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards in the City and County of New-York;

Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards of the said City and County;

Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards of the said City and County, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings;

Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards of the City of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards of the City of New-York.

City and County officers also to be elected:

A Mayor in the place of Fernando Wood.

A City Judge in the place of Elisha S. Capron.

Two Governors of the Almshouse in the places of Isaac Bell, Jr., and Simeon Draper.

Also, sixteen Members of Assembly for said City and County.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

N. F. STANTON, Jr., Dep. Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1856.

The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State, and the requirements of the statute in such case made and provided.

JAMES C. WILLET,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

All the public newspapers in the County will publish the above once in each week until the election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors and passed for payment. [See Revised Statutes, vol. 1, chap. 6, title 3, article 3, part 1, page 140.]

FREE TERRITORY FOR FREE LABOR.—The mechanics and working men of New-York, and all others in favor of Free Territory for free men and Fremont and Dayton, are invited to attend a meeting of the Workingmen's Republican Central Union, on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, at 8 o'clock, at their rooms, Mechanics' Institute, No. 1 Bowery, corner Division-st. The meeting will be addressed by Gen. James W. Nye, Charles A. Dana, Esq., Dr. Thomas Doyle and other eminent speakers. The Rocky Mountain Glee Club will sing their best campaign songs on this occasion.

N. B.—The Workingmen's Republican Central Union Campaign Reading Rooms, free to all, will be open on and after Tuesday evening, Sept. 23. All those favorable to the cause of Free Labor, Free Territory and Fremont are earnestly invited to enroll themselves for this great cause.

ROBT. B. MONTGOMERY, President.
A. MURRAY, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN RALLY AT WILLIAMSBURGH.—The Central Republican Association of the Eastern District of Brooklyn will hold a rallying meeting at their large hall in the Odeon, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, at 8 o'clock. Hon. ERASTUS HOPKINS, of Massachusetts, and Col. E. L. Snow, of New-York, will address the meeting. Glee singing by the Mustang Minstrels. Seats will be reserved for the ladies.

THOS. W. FIELD, President.
GEO. FISHER, }
E. D. HIGGINBOTHAM, } Secretaries.

TENTH WARD.—EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—Independent Republican Nomination for the Assembly.—The undersigned respectfully submits his name to your suffrage, and solicits your support for a seat in the Assembly from the VIIIth Assembly District in this City. The undersigned will faithfully endeavor to represent all the interests of that enlightened constituency who, on a previous occasion, so generously extended to him their confidence and support.

THEODORE STUYVESANT.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1856.

BROOKLYN.—"FREE TERRITORY FOR FREE MEN."—G. P. LOWRY, Esq., of Kansas, (late Secretary of Gov. REEDER,) and E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., of New-York, will address the Rocky Mountain Fremont Club, at the Museum Building, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, at 7½ o'clock. Ladies are invited to attend.

J. R. SPAULDING, President.
J. M. COMSTOCK, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH WARD FREMONT REPUBLICAN Association will meet at the northwest corner of 20th-st. and 3d-av., MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, at 7½ o'clock. WM. R. CURTIS, M. C. elect from Iowa, and other speakers are expected.

HOMER FRANKLIN, President.
WILLIAM BOISE, }
RICHARD WYNKOOP, } Secretaries.

THE ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN Ratification Meeting will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 665 4th-st., to respond to the nominations made at Syracuse. Hon. GEORGE FOLSOM and others will address the meeting. The Glee Club will be on hand.

FREEMAN HISCOX, President.
C. S. PERLEY, Secretary.

FIFTH WARD FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB.—Regular meetings every MONDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, at No. 22 White-st. Effective speakers always on hand to make the proceedings interesting.

J. A. KENNEDY, President.
T. C. LELAND and DR. A. C. HEXAMER, Secretaries.

CAMPAIGN LETTER-PAPER AND ENVELOPES.—With fine engravings of the different Presidential candidates. For sale at EVANS & CO.'S Gift Bookstore, No. 409 Broadway.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

WIRE ROPE FOR ALL KINDS OF HOISTING, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.

ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.

ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 62 Broadway, New-York. Also, PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared.

EAGLE FACTORY CLINCH NAILS.—These Nails are manufactured from an excellent quality of iron, are of proper shape, and being very tough, can be recommended as a superior article. A full assortment of the usual sizes on hand, and for sale by the manufacturers' Agents,

BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE, No. 32 Cliff-st.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—NINE VERtical Tubular Boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 13 inches diameter, having 12 4-feet tubes, to 32 inches diameter, having 18 5-feet tubes; well adapted for heating buildings, very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 62 Broadway, N. York.

RAILROAD IRON.—A CARGO OF 500 TONS to arrive shortly, Erie pattern, 57 pounds per lineal yard, and of approved make. For sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

COPYING, TRANSLATING, &c.—TO LAWYERS AND OTHERS.—Deeds, &c., engrossed. Legal and every other description of writing copied. Law papers copied. A steady staff always at hand for the dispatch of business. Apply at R. H. RAE'S Copying Office, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible] PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
No. [illegible], New-York.
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH AND SWEETNESS OF TONE.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES.
No. 385 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-ST.
Warranted in every respect. Also, a few second-hand Pianos, for sale cheap and to hire.
T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER'S
Modern Improved Æolian Piano-forte
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 160 and 162 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL AND SPLENDID carved seven-octave rosewood piano-forte for sale with elegant carved legs, all round; handsome scalloped work, rich inlay plate. Has a splendid rich tone, which can be fully tried. Has been in use only two months, and has the maker's full warrantee for two years. Will be sold for $245 cash, if applied for in three days. Apply at No. 676 [illegible] av., near 40th-st., from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S PIANOS.—A FINE assortment now on hand. Parties who have been heretofore disappointed, can now be supplied. Pianos of our own and various other makers. Sole agents for GAN HART & NEEDHAM'S melodeons, stools, covers, &c. &c. Pianos and melodeons to rent.
JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—MANUfactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 86 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES.—A large variety just received at the warerooms Nos. 410 and 412 Broadway, corner of Canal. New Pianos to rent on trial. Taylor & Farley's Melodeons, surpassing all others. Special attention is invited to these beautiful instruments.

A RARE CHANCE FOR BARGAINS IN PIANOS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND.—Jacob Chickering's, Brown & Munroe's, Hallet, Davis & Co.'s, Haines Brother's. All bought for cash, and will be sold very low. Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY, 441 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR-SCALE Piano-Fortes, of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms No. 329 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 26th-st. and 9th-av.

GREAT BARGAINS.—GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, elegant case, made by best maker; warranted; has been used a few months; cost $450; will be sold for $280. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

G. & H. BARMORE—NO. 142 BLEECKER-ST. Piano Manufacturers, offer a large and fresh stock, including their improved Grand Diagonal, & second-hand Pianos, by Chickering and Nunns, with the great advantages of buying from first hands.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID PORTER AND DINING House, on great thoroughfare, now doing a rare and splendid cash business; will be sold for half its value. Best reasons for selling. Call immediately. Also, superior snug Cottage House, 46 feet, leased land, price only $850. Also, $8,000 wanted 5 years on bond and mortgage. Splendid farm on Long Island, worth $12,000, twice amount wanted. Apply No. 290 Broadway, Room No. 6, BURNETT & CO.

TO CONFECTIONERS.—ONE OF THE BEST CHANCES EVER OFFERED.—For sale, an old-established wholesale and retail confectionery and ice-cream business; with tools, fixtures, and part or the whole of the stock. Soda fountains and generator all complete; an elegant store newly fitted up with marble-top counters and tables, with a long lease of the premises. Apply No. 80 Division-st., New-York.

$25,000.—PARTNER WANTED, SPECIAL or active, in a lucrative manufacturing business in this City. To any one having the above amount this offers a rare opportunity to make money. The goods find a ready sale in this market, and the outlay for machinery comparatively small. Address T. B., Times office.

TO LET, FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE, OR A PARTNER TAKEN.—A large stone and brick Chemical Manufactory, and several lots of land, together with a great variety of apparatus, steam engine, &c. A few thousand dollars can be invested here to good advantage. Principals with real names address Box No. 2,860.

2,000 AGENTS CAN MAKE FROM $60 TO $100 per month. For sample and circular, enclose three postage stamps to JOHN ADAMS, Argyle, Washington Co., New-York.

MILLS FOR SALE CHEAP.—TWO RUN French burr stones, with gearing complete. Apply to No. 460 Water-st.

## STATIONERY.

TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, &C.
ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS ENVELOPES
Manufactured yearly by LYON & RAYNOR, who claim to be the oldest, largest and most experienced Envelope Manufacturers in America.

Our manufacture embraces the greatest variety of sizes, styles, colors and qualities—fancy, wedding and staple envelopes—which our facilities enable us to supply promptly to the jobbing trade in every part of the United States, on favorable terms. Samples sent by mail when desired.

Also, writing papers at mill prices, by the case, or part of case. Sole agents for Harrison & Co.'s and West End Co.'s superior cream laid, Elizabethan, Alhambra and tinted paper; billet, note, bath, letter, caps, etc. Also, embossed fancy note.

LYON & RAYNOR,
No. 26 Beekman-st., New-York.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c.
WILLIAM E. HAWS,
No. 142 Canal-st., corner of Thompson, N. Y.,
BRANCH OF E. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.
Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, Account Books, Writing Papers, Law and Commercial Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. Printing of all kinds executed to order. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Blank Account Books, and to BANK PRINTING. Checks, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c., lithographed to any pattern, in the neatest manner.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.
RICHARD MOSLEY & CO.
Invite the trade to an inspection of their stock at
No. 30 John-st., New-York.

BLANK BOOKS AND PAPER.
SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, No. 93 Fulton-st., near William. Orders respectfully solicited.

BLANK-BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY.—All kinds, at low prices; diaries and daily journals for 1857; books made to pattern.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 77 Maiden-lane.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG, PUBLISHERS AND Blank Book Manufacturers, offer special inducements to the Book Trade at Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., between John and Fulton sts.

## PRINTING.

POLITICAL PRINTING,
also,
ORNAMENTAL
AND PLAIN,
DONE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
ORDERS LEFT AT THIS OFFICE
WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Posters, Handbills, Circulars, Billheads, Cards, &c.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL,
NOS. 174 AND 176 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

$5 PER REAM FOR BILL-HEADS.—Cards, at $0 per thousand; circulars, (in quantities,) 75 cts. per thousand. ECKLER, Printer, 27 Fulton-st.

## FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.
By R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 45 and 46 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Elegant suites for $25 at the manufactory, No. [illegible] Broadway, below Bleecker-st. Goods packed to go out of the City.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail.
WARREN WARD, No. 39 Canal-st.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE STEAMER [illegible], in the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing

One blank stock book, of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, signed by H. N. Day, President. Blank date and amount.

Also, ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. [illegible].

Also, forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. 41 and 60, inclusive, and 11 and [illegible].

Also, nineteen bonds of [illegible] each, of the City of [illegible], Nos. one to nineteen, inclusive, [illegible].

The above Bonds have transfer and coupons attached, and all persons are forbid negotiating or purchasing the same as payment has been stopped.

WHEELER, [illegible] & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

## MEDICAL.

[illegible]

A new edition of this popular medical work.
[illegible]

[illegible]

This invaluable work may be obtained as well as the Treatment, from Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four blocks west of Broadway, New-York. To be consulted, as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 6 till 9 in the evening.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—[illegible]

The original and genuine article for purifying the blood, and as a Spring and Fall medicine, this celebrated remedy is unequaled, as it will speedily rectify any irregularity of the stomach, the condition of the bowels, and re-establish uniform healthy action. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., No. 100 Fulton-st.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—In the NE PLUS ULTRA OF VENEREAL [illegible] requires to be known in [illegible], and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day.

Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $500 to any physician who, after a proper demonstration, can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness as he can. [illegible] without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering for weeks and months, drinking nauseous, sickening [illegible], which destroy the stomach, and swallowing poisonous pills that undermine the constitution, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few hours, enjoy the pleasures of life, and feel that "Richard is himself again."

SURE CURE.—The Great Remedy, DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure of private disease, the infallible friend of the afflicted. Other remedies are worse than useless, in alone cures that it never returns; remove the disease without leaving the poison in the blood to contaminate the system and break out continually. $1. Sold at the old established office, Canal-st., corner of Broadway.

The following are the diseases in which Dr. Ward may be consulted, and in which he guarantees to cure after every other physician has failed: Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, or the real Venereal; all the forms of Secondary Symptoms; Spermatorrhea; and a certain description of Nervous Debility. Patients at a distance may be certain of receiving advice and medicine duly by express. Letters should be addressed, and contain five dollars, in order to receive due attention. Prompt advice, all the requisite medicines, as well as a cure guaranteed, to those transmitting that amount. Office, Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not interfere with diet or business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 35 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

W. WATSON, M. D.
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—[illegible] edition, 400 pages, 100 cloth-bound plates, [illegible] and four stamps. Mailed free. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; [illegible]; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, Primary and Consecutive, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c. Office—No. [illegible] st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Hours 10 A. M. to 9 evening. Sundays—1 to 3 P. M. This book is also sold at No. [illegible] Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Dew Drop, &c.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. HUNTER still [illegible] when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease into the blood. $1 only. This concoct the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Observe the number, and beware of a handbill stating that Dr. Hunter has removed—it is a villainous humbug.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhea and premature exhaustion, with local debility induced by early indiscretion, excess or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings, with a complete set of quality-library [illegible]. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially at No. 35 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. THOMPSON'S ANTISEPTIC AND Aromatic tooth soap, a most convenient, clean, pleasant and effective dentifrice, sold by druggists generally; also at the Crystal Palace, for 25 cents a box. Office, No. [illegible] Broadway.

THE LADIES' COMPANION; OR, LADIES' GUIDE TO HAPPINESS, is a valuable little work, and should be read by all; it will be sent by mail on the receipt of 6 postage stamps by Madame P. DE PERRIGNY, Box No. 118 Broadway Post-office.

TO DYSPEPTICS.—YOU TALK ABOUT THIS and that thing curing Dyspepsia, but Chicander Dyspepsia Specific is the greatest thing out. It cures the worst [illegible].

## BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 16, 1856.—The FARMERS' BANK, of Attica, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Albany, Sept. 16, 1856.—The FREDONIA BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 20, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Bank having unanimously resolved to increase its capital stock to $2,000,000, and to call in said increased capital as they may from time to time determine, the present stockholders are hereby notified that an installment of [illegible] is required to be paid on or before the 1st November next, and that books of subscription are now opened at the Bank for signatures. By order.

ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Deposits made on or before the 1st October will bear interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., (3 doors from Chatham-st.) open every day from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 2 o'clock, P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500, 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 1st October will draw interest from that date.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER A. TITUS, Pres.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $5 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

W. M. PULLIS, }
H. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.

T. B. STILLMAN, President.

## INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NO. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.) CASH CAPITAL $[illegible] ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
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| WM. ALLEN BUTLER, | MATT'W [illegible], |
| [illegible], | GEO. B. GRINNELL, |
| JOHN ALLEN, | |

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH MEETING OF PASTORS AND SUNDAY SCHOOL LABORERS.—The next quarterly meeting of the Pastors and Sunday School laborers, together with the City Sunday School Society, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, and [illegible] in the [illegible] M. E. Church, [illegible], at 7½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—[illegible] THIS (Monday) EVENING [illegible] Mendelssohn's Hymn of Praise [illegible]. Punctual attendance is requested at [illegible] o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

HELP WANTED.

BOARDING.

PERSONAL.

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## INSTRUCTION.

C[illegible] DE PIANO.—Mr. L. M. [illegible] will commence on the 20th inst., at [illegible] wareroom, No. 501 Broadway, a practical course of instruction on the piano [illegible] Conservatoire of Paris. [illegible] Terms of the course, $60.

[illegible] FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL [illegible] J. H. TYNG.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S BOARDING and day School for young gentlemen, No. 126 2d-av., corner of St. Mark's Place. The ancient and modern languages and literature, the elementary and advanced mathematics, the exact sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organized. The twelfth academic year of this institution will commence on Monday, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. H. [illegible] SON, No. 508 Broadway, corner of [illegible]

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 572 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., reopens Sept. 8. In addition to the junior department for boys from 6 to 10 years of age, there will be during the ensuing year a Primary Department for boys of from 5 to 8 years. [illegible] Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 138 2d-av., and at A. D. RANDOLPH'S bookstore, corner of Broadway and Amity-st. GEORGE C. ANTHON.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and day school for young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 34 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, [illegible] Sept. 1.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN tuition, who has been educated in Paris [illegible] A. Y. Z., Daily Times office.

MRS. M. J. PHILBROOK'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, WESTCHESTER, N. Y.—This institution is now open for the reception of pupils. [illegible] HALL'S Music Store.

MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK HAS RESUMED his Course of Lessons on the Piano-Forte.
TERMS:
Twelve Lessons of one hour............$60
Twelve Lessons of half an hour..........30
Apply to DESCOMBE'S Piano Wareroom, No. [illegible] Broadway.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DR. CHARLES HINKEL, Principal.—[illegible] Newburg.

FOREST & QUACKENBOS WILL REOPEN the Collegiate School, (Now in its 20th year of successful operation,) at No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of [illegible] on the 8th of September [illegible]

SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.—Preparatory to the Freshman class of Columbia College, No. 129 West 22d-st. [illegible] H. DRISLER, No. 129 West 22d-st.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF YALE, having been engaged for the past two years in a classical and commercial school [illegible] Address PUTNAM, office of Daily Times.

THE MISS WAYLANDS—NO. 260 WEST 22d-st., will reopen their Day and Boarding School Sept. 15. References—Dr. Francis Wayland, Providence, R. I.; Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, New-York; James Boorman, Esq., New-York; Commodore Skinner, Washington, D. C. [illegible]

FRENCH LESSONS.—MONS. J. J. BURNIER, a graduate of the "Université de France," continues to teach his native language to classes in schools, and privately at his pupils' or at his residence, No. 218 6th-av., near 14th-st. References of the highest character. Evening classes to begin Oct. 1.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, will reopen Sept. 8, 1856. Pupils from 7 years of age and upwards, are instructed in the Junior, Middle and Senior departments. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—PAUL DYRSEN continues to give instruction in his native language in schools or privately, at his pupils' and his own residence, No. 776 Greenwich-st., commencing Sept. 15. Applications received at F. W. CHRISTERN'S Bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

MRS. BODSTEIN—LATE JULIA L. NORTHALL, will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No. 250 Bleecker-st., commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 15. Application to be made at the house.

MURRAY HILL YOUNG LADIES' FAMILY School, conducted by Rev. Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD and DAUGHTERS, No. 26 East 35th-st., will be reopened Sept. 16. Circulars, references, and full information may be obtained at the house.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—WILL RE-OPEN their boarding and day school on Sept. 15, at No. 22 West 25th-st., sixth door west of 5th-av. Circulars obtained at CROWEN'S bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, and at their residence.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. E. A. SMITH, late of Madison-square Collegiate Institute, Principal, will open on Monday, Sept. 22. Circulars at Appleton's.

J. B. CURLEY'S BOARDING SCHOOL, Westport, Conn., 54 miles from New-York. Terms [illegible] per year. For particulars, address the Principal, or apply at the American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

MURRAY HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and Day School. French and English, No. 101 [illegible] near Broadway, New-York. (Rector, Rev. J. [illegible]) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 9. Classes limited to 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL OPEN A Day School for Young Ladies, on Monday, Sept. 15, at No. [illegible] Circulars may be obtained there or at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore.

MRS. O'KILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 9 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MISS STEELE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 3 [illegible] between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 8.

THE YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—NO. 20 West 28th-st., under the supervision and charge of Rev. HENRY DANA WARD and Mrs. WARD, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 11.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL BE OPENED Sept. 15, by the subscriber, at No. 65 Madison-av., corner of 28th-st. For information, apply as above. GEORGE E. CLEAVELAND.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL will reopen Monday, Sept. 8. Circulars may be obtained from the Janitor of the University. TIMLOW & BENDAN, Principals.

PROFESSOR DUNNE'S SCHOOL—NO. 337 [illegible] will be reopened on the 8th instant [illegible]

[illegible] FRENCH AND [illegible] Day School for Young Ladies [illegible] will be reopened on [illegible]

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS, SCHOOLS, &c. [illegible] are invited to consult [illegible] No. 453 Broadway. Schools and families in want of [illegible] or teachers on the [illegible] should address E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH.

GEO. C. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS (formerly D. P. Bacon's) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-room No. 523 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK HAS RESUMED his course of lessons on the piano-forte.
TERMS:
Twelve lessons of one hour............$60
Twelve lessons of half an hour.........30
Apply to Descombe's Piano Wareroom, 585 Broadway.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 15th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on Monday, Sept. 15. Application for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally or by letter at the above address.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 43 East 24th-st., near Madison-park. Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School (Spanish and German languages) will reopen on the 10th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

MISS HAVENS HAS RESUMED HER boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 6 9th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. Her school circulars may be had at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 60 Wall-st.; of M. KETCHUM and E. BEMENT, Esqs., No. 41 William-st., and of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 600 Broadway, will form Day and Evening Classes this week at only $10 for an unlimited double-entry course. By joining one of these private classes, students may now be practically qualified for head book-keepers at half the usual price.

FLUTE INSTRUCTION.—PROFESSOR EBEN is now prepared to receive pupils for the Boehm and German flutes. He has the best imported and domestic cylindrical Boehm flutes for sale; also a splendid ten-keyed flute that he has played on himself. For particulars apply to F. J. EBEN, No. 112 Thompson-st.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 836 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.—WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, or at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY INform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 159 West 24th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346; Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 530 Broadway.

DR. F. BERTHET RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the public that he has opened a Boarding and Day School at No. 43 West 21st-st., for young gentlemen, where all the branches of a thorough Classical and Commercial Education will be taught. French is the language of the school. There is a Gymnasium.

PROF. R. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, French and Commercial School, No. 806 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 10. There are three departments, each limited in its number of pupils.

MADAME BERGIER'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Spanish Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 182 Madison-av., near 33d-st. will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 10. Circulars at the Institution. Omnibus attached.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its eleventh year on Monday, Sept. 8. For particulars, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute. J. H. BROWN, Principal.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Classical Gymnasium, Bible House, Astor-place, 3d-av. entrance. The next term will begin on Monday, the 1st day of September. Number limited to twenty, with a Primary Department.

MR. A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Boys, No. 120 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 4. No extra charges for the modern languages, which are taught by the Oral system.

MME. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 279 5th-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. An omnibus is attached to the Institution.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public, that her school, No. 10 Gramercy-park, (East 20th-st.,) will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 17.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE—NO. 785 GREENwich-st., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Monday, Sept. 1.

PATTON'S INSTITUTION—FOR THE EDUCATION of boys, in two departments, collegiate and primary, at No. 54 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.—A COMpetent and experienced teacher of drawing and elocution has time for disposal. Address B. B., at this office.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 826 Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. GRANT & LYON, Principals.

J. DE LAUNAY'S CLASSES IN FRENCH, SPANish, Italian, &c., (No. 130 6th-st.) Lectures given to literary institutions on Philology and Archæology.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 77 EAST 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 11.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY School, No. 42 East 21st-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15.

J. F. NORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 267 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND Day School will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, at No. 30 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS SNOW'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 47 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be reopened Sept. 1.

THE CLARKE SISTERS—NO. 74 5TH-AV., reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Monday, Sept. 15.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

THE MISSES O'BRIEN'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 125 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will reopen Monday, Sept. 8.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15.

MISS COOK'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, No. 104 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 10.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S SCHOOL FOR boys is now open at No. 14 West 28th-st.

RAND'S FAMILY SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 485 6th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 10.

## WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.—The subscriber, for the last eighteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine Gold, Diamond and all other kinds of Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

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| Ladies' beautiful Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Carbuncle and Pearl-set Ear-rings, Pins and Bracelets, in boxes, each | $20 00 to | $100 00 | |
| Ladies' Pins, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl and Carbuncle | 2 50 to | 30 00 | each |
| Ladies' Ear-rings, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl, Carbuncle, &c. | 2 50 to | 25 00 | a pair |
| Gold Guard Chains, Chatelaine Chains, Fob Chains and Vest Chains | 9 00 to | 85 00 | each |
| Pure Gold Wedding Rings | 2 50 to | 9 00 | each |
| Ladies' Gold Bracelets | 7 00 to | 80 00 | each |
| Plain and Chased Gold Rings | 75 cents to | 6 00 | each |
| Gentlemen's Seal Rings | 3 00 to | 20 00 | each |
| Garnet, Opal, Pearl and other Stone Rings | 2 00 to | 26 00 | each |
| Fine Gold Thimbles | 2 50 to | 9 00 | each |
| Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals | 1 50 to | 25 00 | each |
| Gold Pens and Pencils | 3 00 to | 15 00 | each |
| Gold Pencils | 1 00 to | 7 00 | each |
| Ladies' Porte-monnaies | 1 50 to | 15 00 | each |
| Gold Crosses and Necklaces | 3 00 to | 17 00 | each |
| Gold and Stone Sleeve-Buttons and Studs | 2 00 to | 18 00 | a set |
| Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses | 1 75 to | 10 00 | |
| Diamond Ear-rings, Pins, Finger-rings and Crosses | 9 00 to | 500 00 | |
| Gold Armlets, Scarf Pins and Silver Thimbles | 37 cents to | 140 00 | |

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer Of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, up stairs.

GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of Diamonds and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry, &c.

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| Gold Detached Levers for ladies | $35 to $60 |
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Also, all kinds of Watches, at equally low prices. Real Albata Plate-ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, &c., very low. All articles guaranteed to be as represented.
SQUIRES, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st.

## GAS AND FIXTURES.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.—A very extensive and varied assortment of the above goods are now being designed and manufactured by us, at our large manufactory in this City, and at other places. The public are respectfully solicited to the examination or purchase of them, at our warerooms No. 528 Broadway, corner of Spring-st., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Dealers supplied at short notice, in any quantities, on the most favorable terms. Churches, public buildings, dwellings and stores, both in and out of the City, fitted up with promptness and entire satisfaction.
MITCHELL, BAILEY & CO.

GAS FITTING.—JOHN G. WILSON, GAS AND greenhouse fitter, has a splendid assortment at No. 88 Centre-st., near Duane. Portable gas apparatus put up to order in city or country. Call and see.

## HOUSES FOR SALE.

FOR [illegible] BARGAIN, IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A handsome residence, with all the [illegible] three years old, beautifully situated on high ground, fronting the College Campus, 100 yards from depot, with eight trains each way per day. A more desirable residence for a retired family, or persons doing business in New-York, is seldom offered. Can view the premises with trains, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 and 11 A. M., returning at 10 or 1 P. M. Reasons for sale, ill desired, and possession given immediately. Terms liberal. Inquire on the premises, or of A. J. MOULTON, No. 78 Wall-st. WILLIAM FLAGG.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-class residences in this City, at prices ranging from $5,000 to $40,000.
Also, to exchange and for sale: City property, country seats and farms in any direction from the City. For sale in Westchester County, a farm of 200 acres at $40 an acre, including 30 tons of hay, stock and implements.
Western and Texan lands for sale and to exchange for real estate and personal property. Purchasers are invited to examine. HORACE WINANS, No. 181 Broadway, 2d door.

FOR SALE AT GREENPOINT—A LARGE, handsome and genteel house, finished in the best manner, gas throughout, and all the modern improvements, with two lots handsomely and tastefully arranged, with plenty of fruit trees, as well as ornamental shrubbery, situated about 4 blocks from the 10th-st. ferry. Apply to BENJ. B. DAVIS, Franklin-st., corner of G. Greenpoint, or of JOHN H. BROAD, 615 6th-st., New-York.

ABINGDON SQUARE—FOR SALE, THE three-story attic and basement brick house and lot No. 28 Troy-st., opposite Abingdon-square. The house is in good order, and furnished throughout with gas, croton, and all other modern improvements. Possession can be given immediately. Also, a brown-stone English basement house in East 18th-st., and houses in 9th, 20th, 33d, 31st and 38th sts. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, 53 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE. Possession immediately, on 4th-av., near Madison-square, replete with all the modern improvements; 4 stories, English basement. To a desirable tenant it would be rented eight months, or it would be sold with the furniture. For further particulars, and permission to view premises, apply to J. M. FISKE & Co., No. 19 South-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRAble cottage house in Oxford-st., between Atlantic and Fulton avs., Brooklyn, Lot, 25x100. House, 2 story and basement, with extension; gas in every room; water in kitchen. Will sell or rent low to a good tenant. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, brown-stone front, 25x50 feet, with two-story brick extension, north side 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. The house is new and finished in best manner, with all the modern conveniences. Inquire of F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., third story.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEW FIRST-class brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, No. 3 Rutherford-place, fronting on Stuyvesant-park. For terms, apply to J. BISCO, No. 154 East 23d-st., from 7 to 9 A. M., or 5 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO HANDSOME HOUSES, WITH high stoops, balconies, and all modern improvements; one is No. 17 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; one No. 91 37th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., north side, now finishing; first-class houses. Inquire on either premises of the owner.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The 2-story brick house No. 210 Clinton-st., near Harrison-st., Brooklyn, will be sold with or without the furniture, or will be let. Apply on the premises, between 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS—Two elegant new cottages on Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near Atlantic-av. Price $5,000 each. For terms apply to P. CARLIN, on the premises, or to S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house No. 43 Grove-st.; in good order; possession given immediately. Can be seen from 11 to 2. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., third story.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT YONKERS—A factory, with water power and buildings sufficient for a large business, with two acres of ground if required. Apply to J. T. WARING, on the premises.

FOR SALE—NINTH-STREET, HOUSE NO. 111, with all modern improvements, newly painted. Possession given immediately. For sale by HABICHT & PARISH, No. 30 Beaver-st.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes, and to letting for steam-power, having a first-class five-story building thereon. Also, now on the premises, and running, but two years old, a thirty-horse engine and boilers, capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—"RINGview," the residence of Mrs. DAVID S. JONES, just beyond the bounds and south of the city of Poughkeepsie, adjoining the grounds of M. VASSAR, Esq. The house is about 40x50, two stories and attic, with extensive verandahs and wings, and suitable outbuildings; 22 acres of land; fine view of mountain and river scenery. For price and particulars, apply on the premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES, OF ANY DEGREE of accommodation, will be erected for a fixed sum, with any amount of land, graded and all in proper order, in one of the most beautiful locations on the Hudson River, within 12 miles of the City. Apply to J. C. SIDNEY, Spuyten Duyvil, or at COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S, No. 374 Broadway.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged for first-class City property—situated in the town of Rye, near two depôts, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars, inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., New-York, between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or from 5 to 8 P. M.

FOR SALE—NOTICE TO BUILDERS AND CAPITALISTS.—A block of valuable building lots, containing a quarry of very fine building stone, the stone on the lots, will be sold. Also, several lots in vicinity of Central Park. E. R. KINSHIMER, No. 219 4th-av., 2 to 7 P. M.

## HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY brick house, in State-st., near Henry, at the low rent of $600 per year. A part or the whole of the furniture will be sold very low. Possession immediately, if desired. Also, a very neat three-story cottage, near the Fulton-av. cars, about a mile from the City Hall; gas, marble mantels, &c.; will be rented very low to a good tenant; also, a furnished house in 4th-place, near Clinton-st.; house, three-story brick, neatly furnished, and in excellent order; location first-rate, being near to either ferry or cars; rent very reasonable to a good tenant. Many other houses, both for sale or to let, in different parts of Brooklyn. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET.—A THREE-STORY HOUSE IN PERfect order, pleasantly located up town; house has all the modern improvements; the kitchen and hall oil-cloths and gas fixtures will be sold at a sacrifice; rent very reasonable; possession immediately. Address Box No. 4,109 Post-Office.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT ON CORner of Canal and Elm sts.; let separate or together, with or without steam-power. Inquire in the store. The extension of Canal-st. makes this a desirable location.

NO. 33 KING-ST.—TO LET.—A DESIRABLE 3-story dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements; might be let to two small families. Inquire of A. RAYMOND. No. 51 Chatham-st.

YONKERS.—TO LET—A LARGE DOUBLE house, newly furnished, with all the modern improvements, or would sell the house and furniture. Inquire of E. W. CANDEE, Room No. 8 of Jones' Court, No. 60 Wall-st.

STORE TO LET—NO. 292 WEST-ST., UNDER Collins' Hotel. Rent $600. An excellent location for a ship chandler or clothing. Apply at Collin's Hotel, BLAKE & ROBINSON.

THREE-STORY DWELLING HOUSE TO LET—No. 47 Carrol-st., Brooklyn. Has just been put in good repair, and will be rented low to a good tenant. Address JOHNSON, at this office.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, on second floor, in suite, or single offices—a very desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's office. Entrance on 4th-av.

## STEAM POWER.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS TO LET—At reasonable rates, on Canal and Walker sts., near Broadway. The extension of Canal-st., from River to River, gives great advantages to this position. Inquire of J. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEADY POWER.—A FEW CHOICE ROOMS still to be had in the Depôt Building corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway. For the value of the word "steady," see the tenants now there. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises.

LOFTS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.—Corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, 90 by 100; 30 windows each. Inquire at the Hat Factory opposite, or of J. H. PRENTICE & CO., No. 106 Water-st., New-York.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 490 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

## HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—THE second floor and basement of a house, consisting of four rooms, wanted by a small family in a respectable neighborhood, within two miles of the City Hall, either in Brooklyn or this City. Address with terms and location, N. P. O., this office.

A SMALL FARM WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for a good house, paying ten per cent. on the price asked for it. Said farm must be within a short distance of the City, on the Hudson River or Harlem R. R. J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

## BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, BY KIRTLAND & CO., No. 58 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly filled.

CHAS. STARR, Jr., & CO.—NO. 117 FULTON-st., manufacturers and dealers in alcohol, camphene, burning fluid, [illegible]

## FARMS FOR SALE.

[illegible] Executors of the estate of David G. [illegible], deceased, offer for sale the homestead of said deceased, in Bloomfield, N. J., situated on the Newark and Pompton turnpike, about three miles from Newark, and about 5 minutes' walk from a railroad station on the Newark and Bloomfield Railroad. There is about 13¼ acres of land in a high state of cultivation, well stocked with choice fruit trees. There is one two-story house and kitchen, and one small house, together with a large barn, out-house, and a good well of water on the premises, &c. &c. The pleasantness of location, and its being only a convenient distance from several public and private schools of the highest order in the State, make it one of the most desirable places for a country residence that has been offered for sale for some years, particularly for gentlemen engaged in business in the Cities of Newark and New-York. If not sold at private sale before the 25th of September, it will be offered at public sale, of which due notice will be given.
A. MATTHEWS, Jr., M. W. BALL, Executors.
BLOOMFIELD, Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1856.
P. S.—Any person desiring information relative to the above property can obtain the same by calling on either of the Executors.

FOR SALE—FARMS, UNIMPROVED LAND, country seats, city and village property in every direction; 850 acres first-rate land, near Stroudsburg and Tannersville, Pa., $8500, half cash; 50, 100 or 2,000 acres fine land in Pike and Wayne Counties, Pa.; also 50, 100, or 3,000 acres in Orange and Sullivan Counties, N. Y., near Canal and New-York and Erie Railroad, at $3 75 to $6 per acre; one farm 75 acres, $800; one 90 acres, $900; one 150 acres, $2600; one 200 acres, $4,000; one 300 acres, in village, dam, and very best water power, 2,000 cords wood, $8,000; one 440 acres, good buildings and saw mill, $8,000, $800, cash; 3¼ to 4 hours' ride from New-York; one at South Amboy, N. J., 120 acres, $6,000, or will be exchanged for city or village property. You may rely on finding the above property well worth looking at if you want a good farm. Three farms in Rockland County, N.Y., with fine grist and saw mills and very best water power; one of the best farms in Connecticut, at Pomfret, Windham County, 120 acres, extra large, good buildings, fine orchards and stone fence, $4,700, $2,200 cash, balance in ten years. Apply at J. VANDERBILT'S, No. 37 Fulton-st. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF GREENwich, Fairfield County, Conn., all that valuable property and real estate belonging to the estate of Captain DANIEL MERRITT, deceased, of said place, said property being in the immediate vicinity of the depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company at Greenwich, one hour's ride from the City, and consists of the homestead with about 8 acres of land, 1 storehouse, dock and 3 acres land, 1 cottage house with 3 acres land north side of the railroad; 1 meadow opposite depôt, of 4 acres land, and other land in the immediate vicinity. Also, 7 valuable building lots on Rocky Neck Point, near the steamboat landing. The whole will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, Sept. 22, 1856, at 12½ P. M.
JOSEPH G. MERRITT, Executor.

FOR SALE—A FARM FIVE MILES ABOVE Newburg, Village of Middle Hope, estate of Nathaniel Tooke, deceased, 53 acres meadow and upland, valuable fruit, good house, fences, &c., in a healthy locality. $5,000 now on mortgage can remain. Further particulars at No. 100 Canal-st., or of GEO. HUSSEY, No. 82 Broadway, room No. 12.

$4,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on New-York City improved property; also $9,000. Apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 82 Broadway, room No. 12.

SUPERIOR FARM, AT HYDE-PARK, L. I.—Ninety acres superior land, with a comfortable farm house, containing nine rooms, with excellent and extensive out-houses. Fine young orchard, in bearing, and great variety of other fruit; suitable for a gardener or milkman. A. J. BLEECKER & Co., No. 7 Broad-st.

## PROPOSALS.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, until 12 o'clock at noon of THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1856, for the grading and building complete of about five miles of Conduit or Aqueduct from Baisley's Pond to the pump well.
This work is heavy, and well worth the attention of Contractors; will require about 15,000,000 brick, 30,000 cubic yards of stone masonry, and 450,000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment. Materials can be easily obtained; labor and supplies ready at hand. The work will be divided into convenient sections.
Plans and specifications will be ready for inspection after Tuesday, the 16th inst., at the office of the Nassau Water Company, Halsey's Building, Brooklyn, where the Engineers will give all necessary information, or reference can be made to our office.
The right is reserved to reject any of the proposals made.
H. S. WELLES & CO.,
SEPT. 4, 1856. No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—NOTICE TO MACHINISTS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned until Oct. 1, at noon, for the construction of two pumping machines, Cornish or equal to Cornish, for the Brooklyn Water Works, of capacity to raise ten millions (N. Y.) gallons daily each, 170 feet high, with three boilers each; to be built and erected complete on the stone foundations prepared for them, and to be of first-class workmanship.
Drawings in detail accurately defining the style and character of engines and appurtenances, to be submitted by the proposers with description.
Specifications and further information may be had at the office of the Chief Engineer, J. P. KIRKWOOD, Esq., No. 4 Halsey's Buildings, Brooklyn, or of the undersigned.
The right is reserved to reject any of the proposals made.
H. S. WELLES & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF ELM AND GRAND STS., NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the first day of October next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education with Books, Stationery, and other articles required for the use of said Schools during the ensuing year.
A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
JOHN DAVENPORT,
ANDREW J. PERRY,
ROBERT A. ADAMS, Committee.
GEORGE WHITE,
WILLIAM JONES, Jr.

OFFICE OF GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE, ROTUNDA, PARK, Sept. 13, 1856.

TO PLUMBERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at this office till Monday, 22d inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the Plumbing work and materials for Bellevue Hospital, foot of 26th-st. East River. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of R. G. HATFIELD, Architect, No. 300 Broadway. Proposals must be accompanied with the signature of two responsible parties as security for the faithful performance of the contract, and no assignment or transfer of the contract will be allowed. The Governors reserve the right of rejecting any and all proposals not deemed advantageous to the department.

PROPOSALS.—SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education until the 1st day of October, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up the Primary Department of Ward School No. 29, in Stanton-st., in the XIth Ward, with furniture same as that now in use in Ward School No. 12, VIIth Ward, and in accordance with the plans and specifications on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. By order of the School Officers of the XIth Ward. GEORGE WHITE, Chairman.

PROPOSALS.—SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, Oct. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up the addition recently erected at school-house No. 50, in 20th-st. between the 2d and 3d avs., according to plans and specifications on file at the Clerk's office aforesaid. By order of the Board of School officers of the XVIIIth Ward.
ABEL T. ANDERSON, Chairman.

## OILS AND PAINTS.

EXTRA REFINED RESIN OIL.
WADSWORTH'S EXTRA REFINED RESIN OILS, FREE FROM ALL DISAGREEABLE ODOR AND WARRANTED to be well adapted for the following purposes:
"BOILED OIL," of a superior grade for "PAINTING."
"MACHINERY OIL," prepared for "RAILROADS, MILLS, FACTORIES," and all classes of MACHINERY; particularly adapted to COLD WEATHER.
"TANNERS' and CURRIERS' OIL," for mixing with TALLOW and finishing.
"FOR GAS," adapted to all the "GAS APPARATUS" now in use.
"FOR PRINTERS' INK, BLACKING, LINIMENTS," and various purposes in the Mechanic Arts.
These Oils are very low in price, manufactured with great care by an improved process of distillation and refining, and offer to dealers more encouragement than any Oils in market.
DANIEL WADSWORTH & CO., Manufacturers, No. 158 Pearl-st., corner Pine-st.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
$4 10 worth of this Oil gives as much light as $20 47 of Sperm Oil.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
See certificates at the office of the undersigned.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
Prepared expressly for ship's use.
20,000 gallons of the above Oils for sale.
AUSTENS, Agents,
Kerosene Oil Co., No. 39 Beaver-st., New-York.

## ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign. Dealers can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—BY improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in the country. Sold either dry or ground in oil, by
H. AITKEN & CO., Agents, No. 183 Washington-st.

## AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.
100 TONS TAFEU—FOR TOP-DRESSING grass and winter grain, (composed of night-soil and [illegible] No. 1 Peruvian Guano,) at $40 per ton; 10,000 bbls. Poudrette at $1 50 per bbl. We warrant our articles superior to any other in market. Address LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

COLOMBIAN GUANO.—IMPORTED BY THE Philadelphia Guano Company. [illegible] A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

## RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.—HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
[illegible]
Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, [illegible]
At 6 A. M.—Arrive at Saratoga at 12 30 P. M.; Lebanon Springs at 12 P. M.
At 3 P. M.—Arrive at Saratoga at 9 30 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 10 P. M.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through.
The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.
At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.
At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.
And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.
A. F. SMITH, Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat Connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR—TO BE HELD at Watertown, Jefferson County, on the 30th of Sept. and Oct. 1, 2 and 3, 1856. The Watertown, Rome and Cape Vincent Railroad Company will run regular and extra trains for the accommodation of passengers, at greatly reduced rates. In order to secure the reduction in price, tickets must be procured before taking seats in the cars, as full fare will be charged to those who have no tickets. Tickets can be procured in New-York, at the Hudson River Railroad Company's ticket office, People's line of steamers; at the Railroad ticket offices of the New-York Central in Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Rome, and at all the way stations on this road. Rates of fare—From Rome to Watertown and return, $2 50. Live stock, and all articles designed for exhibition, must be sent forward during the week previous to the Fair, as no freight trains will be run over the road during the days of the Fair. Freight will be charged on delivery of property for transportation, and refunded on return of articles, with evidence of their having been exhibited. The New-York Central Railroad Company have kindly loaned the use of a large number of their cars, and we expect to be able to procure passenger cars from other roads, that we may be fully prepared to accommodate all who may wish to attend. CARLOS DUTTON, Sup't Watertown and Rome Railroad.
Watertown, Sept. 6, 1856.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M. for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8 15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 1 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3 30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.
THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE REDUCED.—Only $1 50 from New-York to Albany, the inland route connecting with Western and Northern Railroads.
6 40 A. M. Express train for Albany without change of cars, connecting with 11 15 A. M. Central and Northern trains. 8 10 A. M. Mail train stopping at William's Bridge, and all stations above.
3 30 P. M. Express connecting with the Central Railroad at 11 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.
5 30 A. M. Express train, without change of car.
9 15 A. M. Mail train.
4 30 P. M. Express for New-York.
We invite all passengers on business, or pleasure to take the Harlem Road, which, for comfort, promptness or safety, is unsurpassed. The Albany trains are now fitted up with Creamer's approved brakes, which place the trains under the control of the Engineer, rendering it the safest Road in the Union.
Tickets to be obtained, or baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome and 26th sts., New-York.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE—FROM NEW-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manitowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, via New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road: Europa and Champion on Lake Ontario; Buckeye State, Queen City, Key Stone State, Niagara, Louisiana, Ontario and Collingwood, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $20 50, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 207 Broadway, New-York.
J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURGH, ROUSE'S POINT, AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 3:30, Burlington 6:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M. Montreal 10:30 P. M. and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 6 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M. for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
MAY 5, 1856.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant, 7 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson 3:30 P. M. For Peekskill 4 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing, and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 5:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 4:35 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 8:30 and 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

AMERICAN CONVENTION AT ROCHESTER, Sept. 23.—Excursion tickets at reduced rates can be obtained at Chambers and 31st sts. Stations, Hudson River Railroad, or at the office of N. Y. Central Railroad Co., No. 207 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 2:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $13 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M. (Accommodation) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see Pathfinder Railway Guide. J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

## FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA.—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES.—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—The splendid steamship TEXAS, 1,600 tons burden, will sail from Pier No. 36, foot of North Moore-st., North River, for San Juan de Nicaragua, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for San Francisco. For freight or passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 3 Bowling Green.
N. B.—The steamship TENNESSEE will sail Oct. 5, to connect with steamship ORIZABA on the Pacific, and the TEXAS will sail again Oct. 24.

## FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 24th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid Steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will leave for SAVANNAH on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, from pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
The steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOMAS LYON, will succeed the above and leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 27.

## LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

## FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are as follows:
ATLANTIC, Capt. ELDRIDGE. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.
PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.
[illegible]
For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

| | |
|---|---|
| ASIA, Lott, leave New-York | Wednesday, Aug. 20 |
| CANADA, Lang, leave Boston | Wednesday, Aug. 27 |
| AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York | Wednesday, Sept. 3 |
| NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston | Wednesday, Sept. 10 |
| PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York | Wednesday, Sept. 17 |
| ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston | Wednesday, Sept. 24 |
| ASIA, Lott, leave New-York | Wednesday, Oct. 1 |
| CANADA, Lang, leave Boston | Wednesday, Oct. 8 |
| AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York | Wednesday, Oct. 15 |
| NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston | Wednesday, Oct. 22 |

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:
EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, 30th September, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW, Saturday, 11th of October, at 12 o'clock M.
EDINBURG, Saturday, 15th November, at 12 o'clock M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The U. S. Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, to land the Mails and Passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Oct. 4, at 12 o'clock M., from pier No. 37 North River.

| PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN: | |
|---|---|
| In First Cabin, Main Saloon | $130 |
| In First Cabin, Lower Saloon | 110 |
| In Second Cabin | 60 |

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.
Specie delivered in Havre or London.
No Parcels received on the day of sailing.
All Letters must pass through the Post-Office.
For freight or passage, apply to
G. H. SAND, Agent, No. 21 South William-st.
The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail Nov. 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—UNITED STATES MAIL Steamship ATLANTIC, ELDRIDGE, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 27, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodation for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office, any others will be returned.
The Steamship BALTIC, Captain COMSTOCK, will succeed the ATLANTIC, and sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 11.
NOTICE.—The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to Four Pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

NOTICE.—FOR HALIFAX AND LIVERPOOL.—The Royal Mail Steamship ARABIA, JAMES STONE, Esq., commander, will leave her dock, at East Boston, for the above ports, on WEDNESDAY, 24th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock A. M.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

## STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE.—Afternoon boat at 5 o'clock for Hudson, from pier foot of Jay-st., north side, landing at Caldwell's, West Point, (Cozzens' Dock,) Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Red Hook, Bristol, West Camp and Catskill. Fare 50 cents to Newburg, Po'keepsie and Rhinebeck.
The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain W. H. MELLEN, and COLUMBIA, Captain C. P. KING, will leave pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad East from Hudson.
Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:
[illegible]
The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East.
The first train of cars leaves Hudson at 5 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

SEPT., 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEANWAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., Pier, North River:
[illegible]

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The superior light draught steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:
[illegible]
Stages for Squan Village and other parts of the country.

SEVEN HOURS SAVED.—MICHIGAN SOUTHern Railroad Company's splendid steamers WESTERN METROPOLIS, A. D. Perkins, Commander; SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, E. D. Goodrich, Commander, form a daily line between Buffalo and Cleveland, leaving Buffalo on the arrival of the Morning Express Trains from New-York, connecting at Cleveland with the Cleveland and Toledo, and Michigan Southern Railroads, to Chicago and places West and Southwest. Unsurpassed for safety, speed, comfort and time. For passage and freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTHPORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L.I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. Post, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stony Brook, and also at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baiting Hollow and Miller's-place.

## COAL.

THE CELEBRATED BRECKENRIDGE COAL is now for sale at the following coal yards at [illegible] per ton for the present: Col. R. L. SNOW, [illegible] 8th-av., corner 27th-st., New-York; WALTER [illegible] corner Atlantic and Furman sts., Brooklyn; [illegible] DON, No. 40 South-st., New-York; INGHAM, HALL & CO., office southwest corner of Montgomery and Greene sts., Yard No. 61 Essex-st., Jersey City. Orders may be left at the Banking office of J. THOMPSON, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTE MARTELLE, late of the City of New-York, [illegible] to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of LOUIS F. DEFIGANIERE, [illegible] Place, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of November next.—Dated New-York, March [illegible], 1856.
LOUIS F. DEFIGANIERE, Administrator.
JUSTINE MARTELLE, Administratrix.

## AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

...Thirty-five per cent this day, and the balance [illegible]. The accrued interest on all the bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

EDWARD S. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF COSTLY rosewood and mahogany furniture, tapestry carpets, piano-forte, silver-ware, &c., THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock precisely, at No. 210 West 16th-st., near 8th-av. [illegible]

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE AND VILLA PLOTS AT AUCTION.—DAVID SCOTT will sell, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the well-known elegant residence, occupied by Charles A. Gregory, Esq., situated on Bergen Heights, near the Court-House, now the City of Hudson, within 1½ miles from the Jersey City Ferry. [illegible] For further particulars, inquire of the auctioneer, No. 75 Montgomery-st.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, SEPT. 22, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 136 West 24th-st., near 8th-av., all the elegant furniture, &c., contained therein [illegible]

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SPRING AND THIRD STS.—Messrs. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] known as No. 58 Spring-st. [illegible] JAS. H. & WM. H. PULLIS, Executors.

JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP will sell [illegible] on THURSDAY, Sept. 25, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st. [illegible]

THOS. MORRELL, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.—THIS (Monday) MORNING, 10½, at the spacious warerooms No. 69 Nassau-st. [illegible]

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF CHOICE CAMELIAS, ORANGE TREES, &c.—On THURSDAY, Sept. 25, at 11 o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., being the stock of D. Boll, Esq., Florist [illegible]

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, 23D SEPT., at 10 o'clock, at No. 103 Chatham-st., the largest stock of furniture ever offered at auction: 100 sofas, 50 Needham's sofa-bedsteads, [illegible] Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND BAY STATE GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell to the trade on TUESDAY, at ten o'clock, at No. 8 Liberty-st., [illegible] Goods well packed for shipping.

By F. C. BUCKLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.—On MONDAY, Sept. 22, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 50 Duane-st., machines, turning lathes, engine, boiler and heater [illegible] Catalogues at office of Auctioneer, No. 48 Wall-st.

THOMAS BELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY BELL & BUSH, PER[illegible] THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock. Deposits required.

J. & M. BARNHART, Auctioneers.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT auction, TUESDAY, Sept. 23, 10 o'clock, No. [illegible] Pearl-st. [illegible]

FURNITURE SALE.—TUESDAY, SEPT. 23, AT 10½ o'clock P. M., at No. 77 [illegible] Brooklyn [illegible] Catalogues at the salesroom.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ENGLISH BOOKS.—MONDAY MORNING, Sept. 22, at 10 o'clock. BANGS, BROTHER & CO., Trade Salesrooms, No. 13 Park-row.

POSITIVE SALE.—VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY property at auction on WEDNESDAY, October [illegible] in Port Chester, Westchester County, N. Y. [illegible]

AT AUCTION.—IRON SAFES.—FIFTEEN NEW [illegible]

## FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.—We issue sight bills on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland, in sums from £1 upwards, at 4½ per £. Address TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS. NOTES AND DRAFTS payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 36 Wall-st. REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF THE STATE OF OHIO.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio, by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, hereby give notice that Sealed Proposals will be received until the first day of October next, at noon, at the office of the Ohio State Transfer Agent, New-York, for a Loan of Two Millions Four Hundred Thousand Dollars ($2,400,000,) for which Transferable Certificates of Ohio State Stock will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the first day of January, 1857, payable Semi-Annually on the first days of January and July, in the City of New-York, and the principal reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, in the City of New-York, after the thirty-first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-six, (1886.)

A deposit of Ten per cent. of the amount of each proposal will be required on their opening to insure final payment, on which Six per cent. interest will be allowed.

The whole amount of the Loan to be paid in on the thirty-first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-six.

Proposals may be made for any part of the above Loan, not less than Five Thousand Dollars. They must specify the rate of premium offered, (and none otherwise will be received;) must also give the address of the party making the proposal, and be inclosed in an envelope marked, "Proposals for Ohio State Loan," and be addressed to SAMUEL T. BULL, Transfer Agent of the State of Ohio, at the Office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York.

F. M. WRIGHT, F. D. KIMBALL, J. H. BAKER, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

New-York, Aug. 18, 1856.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE BY THE undersigned to the agent of the State of Indiana for an issue of the following stocks, standing in the name of Miss Elizabeth Dent, viz.:

Certificate No. 447, 3d June, 1847, $13,500 State 5 per cent. Stock.

Certificate No. 444, 3d June, 1847, $4,535 State 2½ per cent. Stock.

Also, to the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal Loan for an issue of the following:

Certificate No. 356, 3d June, 1847, $13,500 Canal 6 per cent. Preferred Stock.

Certificate No. 371, 3d June, 1847, $6,525 Canal 5 per cent. Special Preferred.

Certificate No. 60, 3d July, 1849, $2,700 Canal Subscription 6 per cents.

The original Certificates of the above Stocks and Bonds having been lost or stolen in England.

THEODORE DEHON, No. 19 Wall-st., near Broadway.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—
Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan.
Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds.
Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds.
Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds.
New-Orleans 6 per cent. bonds.
Cincinnati 6 per cent. bonds.
San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds.
Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds.
For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—NO. 32 Chambers-st. (new Court House.)—NEW-YORK, June 26, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving envelopes containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Sept. 19, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT ALL Coupons for interest on the Bonds of the Chicago and Aurora, and the Central Military Tract Railroad Companies, becoming due after this date, will be paid at maturity at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York City. AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer, C., B. and Q. R. R. Co.

OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—CINCINNATI, Aug. 25, 1856.—A biennial meeting of the stockholders of this Institution will be held at its office, in the city of Cincinnati, on the 30th day of September proximo, for the purpose of electing four Trustees, to take the place of the class of Trustees whose term of service expires on that day. By order of the Board. CHAS. STETSON, President.

FURTHER NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CALIFORNIA WAR BONDS.—The holders of California War Bonds are hereby further notified that the Commissioners will continue to keep their office open in the city of Washington until the first day of November next, until which time they will be ready to receive and direct the payment of the same.

J. W. DENVER, SAMUEL B. SMITH, Commissioners Cal. War Department.

GROCERS' BANK, New-York, Sept. 17, 1856.

ANNUAL ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing Election, will be held at the Banking House, No. 59 Barclay-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 6, 1856. Polls will be opened from 12 A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board. H. D. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA R. R. & COAL CO., No. 90 Broadway, cor. of Wall-st., Sept. 16, 1856.

THE INTEREST COUPONS ON THE BONDS of this Company, due 1st October prox., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office. MICHAEL MEYLERT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Cor. Main and Washington-sts., MIDDLETOWN, Sept. 11, 1856.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-York and Boston Railroad Company will be held at their office, Middletown, Conn., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, A. D. 1856, at 2 P. M. By order. JAS. H. STOKES, Secretary.

A MEETING OF HOLDERS OF THE FIRST and Second mortgage Bonds of the Flushing Railroad Company will be held at the office of JOHN L. RIKER, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York, on Thursday, Sept. 25, at 12 o'clock P. M. It is important that every bondholder should be represented at this meeting.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID PAIR OF MATCHED light gray carriage horses, [illegible] As the owner has no further use for them, he will sell at a bargain. For particulars apply to COGSWELL & ANDERSON, No. 11 Wall-st.

FLOOR OIL-CLOTH DEPOT. BAILEY & BROTHERS, No. 454 Pearl-st. [illegible] Floor Oil-Cloths to be found in the City, at manufacturers' prices. Also, every description of carpeting and other goods connected with the business. BAILEY & BROTHERS, No. 454 Pearl-st.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM A. WHEELER, ANTHONY C. BROWN and JOHN A. ELDRIDGE, Trustees, &c., for Second Mortgage Bond holders, &c., against THE NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, (of N. Y.)—In pursuance of a decretal order made in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the eighth day of April, A. D. 1856, I, the undersigned Referee, appointed by the Court to execute the said order, shall sell at public auction, at the Court House, in the town of Malone, in the County of Franklin, and State of New-York, on the 9th day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular, the mortgaged premises and property mentioned in said decree in one parcel, and subject to any claim which James Savage, John James Dixwell and George N. Seymour have therein, as Trustees for the holders of Bonds known as the First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, amounting to one million five hundred thousand dollars. The said mortgaged premises and property are described in said decree as follows:

"The several mortgaged premises are situate in the Counties of St. Lawrence, Franklin and Clinton, and within the bounds of the several towns in the said respective counties through which the Northern Railroad has been located and constructed in accordance with the act of incorporation of the Northern Railroad Company, passed May 14, 1845, and all amendments thereto, viz.: The towns of Ogdensburgh, Lisbon, Potsdam, Madrid, Norfolk, Stockholm and Lawrence, in the County of St. Lawrence; the towns of Moira, Bangor, Malone, Burke and Chateaugay, in the County of Franklin; the towns of Clinton, Ellenburg, Chazy, Mooers and Champlain, in the County of Clinton. The said railroad extending from Lake Champlain, and including within its eastern terminus what is known as the Rouse's Point Bridge, Pier or Crossing, or so much thereof as has been constructed by the defendants under the act entitled an 'An act authorizing the Northern Railroad Company to extend its pier at Rouse's Point, on Lake Champlain,' passed July 1, 1851, and also including the Champlain Branch of said road, to the River St. Lawrence, at Ogdensburgh, a distance of about one hundred and seventeen miles, and located and constructed in the aforesaid towns of the Counties of Clinton, Franklin and St. Lawrence, and said premises and property mortgaged are described in said mortgages, without reference to any schedule thereunto attached, describing more minutely the personal property mortgaged as follows: the said description referring therein to the date of the execution of said mortgage:

"The Railroad of the Northern Railroad Company, constructed or to be constructed—the same being one hundred and seventeen miles in length, extending from Lake Champlain to Ogdensburg, together with the franchise of the said Company, and all and singular the railway, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights and real estate, buildings and fixtures of every kind and description now owned by the said Company, or which shall hereafter be owned by them, and all the tolls, income, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all the land used and occupied for Railway, Depôts or Stations, with all the buildings standing or hereafter to be erected thereon, and all real estate now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said Company, together with all the locomotives, engines and tenders, passenger cars, freight cars and all other cars, and shops, tools and machinery, and all other personal property whatsoever of every name and nature, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said Company, and in any way belonging or appertaining to the said Railroad of the said Company, now constructed or to be constructed."

The sale will include the following:

Comprising the several articles of personal property owned by the Northern Railroad Company, covered by the two mortgages to the plaintiffs, or one of them, and which is directed in the foregoing judgment and decree to be sold by the Referee and claimed in the complaint as not being affected or covered by the mortgage to SAVAGE, DIXWELL and SEYMOUR:

First.—The steamer Boston, her engines, boilers, boats, tackle, apparel and furniture; a claim and demand against GEORGE PARISH, for taking and converting the same.

Second.—The boats and vessels comprising what is known as the "Ogdensburg Railroad Line" of Canal Boats on Lake Champlain, and consisting of the following named Canal boats, barges and vessels, with their and each of their sails, rigging, tackle, apparel and furniture:

The Richelieu, La Crosse, Boquette, Oswegatchie, St. Regis, Niagara, Michigan, St. Lawrence, Erie, Saranac, Ottawa, Champlain, Sorel and Ausable.

Third.—All the household furniture and hotel furniture contained in, and appertaining to, the hotel known as the "Station House Hotel," at Rouse's Point, in the County of Clinton, in the State of New-York.

Fourth.—A certain bond executed by JOHN H. CRAWFORD and PHILO CHAMBERLIN, to WILLIAM T. EUSTIS, of Boston, dated the 16th day of December, A. D. 1851, for the penal sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, conditioned for the repayment, within five years from that date, of all sum or sums of money which should from time to time be loaned or advanced by said WILLIAM T. EUSTIS to said CRAWFORD & CHAMBERLIN, with semi-annual interest, and further conditioned that said CRAWFORD & CHAMBERLIN would secure the payment of said money by mortgages upon any steam Propellers then owned, or which might thereafter be owned, by said CRAWFORD & CHAMBERLIN, and by the transfer of policies of insurance thereon, which Bond belonged to the Northern Railroad Company, on the 7th day of April, 1854, and there was then due or owing and unpaid thereon, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, with interest thereon, from the 16th day of December, A. D., 1853.

Also, a claim against GEORGE M. DEXTER and JOHN P. PUTNAM for the said Bond, which is in their possession and claimed by them.

Dated at OGDENSBURGH, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1856.
au23-law6wMWF. WM. C. BROWN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—The SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK of the City of New-York, plaintiff, against THOS. J. SLOAN and JANET his wife, Samuel Leggett and Ann Eliza his wife, Neziah Wright and Elijah F. Purdy, Edward Broderick, John F. Broderick, The J. L. Mott Iron Works, the President, Directors and Company of the Quinebaug Bank, Marshall O. Roberts, as President of the North River Bank in the City of New-York, William M. Baxter, Thomas McIntyre, George G. Robertson, John F. Burrill, Jr., the President, Directors and Company of the Conway Bank, Jeremiah P. Taylor, James W. Henley, Jacob Weeks, Jr., Amasa S. Foster, Charles Heebner, George W. Thompson, James M. Ball, Isaac D. Russell, Elwood Birdsall, William E. Ward, Benjamin F. Seeley, John Jones, Isaac T. Grant, Daniel H. Viall, Ezra B. Barker, Daniel L. Pettee, Theodore W. Riley, Sarah H. Leggett, John C. Zabriskie, The United States Trust Company of New-York, Receivers of the Empire City Bank, Daniel Jackson, George S. Jackson, John G. Hovey, Horace Cummings, William L. Corse, —— Billings, —— Kensinger, William D. Sloan, Daniel Oatman, George C. Webster, Samuel Albertson, Albert Albertson, Patrick Kennedy, Thomas Kennedy, James Williams, James Ryder, Amos Ryder, Julius A. Candee, Alfred P. Arnold, Jeremiah Hagaman, Jacob D. Van Valen, James Bogart, Leopold Eidlitz, Thomas Geoghegan, Jonathan Purdy, Henry Sutcliff, Anson Wooding, William A. Pigot, George E. Jackson, Lawrence Taylor and James Burnet, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 19 William-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 26, 1856.

BLANKE, OAKEY & CROMWELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 19 William-st., New-York.
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SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ALBANY.—EBENEZER CHISM and JOHN H. TOWNSEND against JAMES REID.—To defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in this action, which will be filed with the Clerk of Albany County on the 14th day of August, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, No. 75 State-st., in the City of Albany, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for two hundred and sixty dollars, with interest from the first day of May, 1856, besides costs.—Dated Albany, Aug. 14, 1856. S. F. HIGGINS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
au19-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ALBANY.—HUGH GUYER and JOHN GRIFFIN against JAMES REID.—To defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in this action, which will be filed with the Clerk of Albany Co., on the 14th day of August 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office, No. 75 State-st., in the city of Albany, within twenty days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint, as hereby required, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for three hundred dollars, with interest from the first day of May, 1856, besides costs. Dated Albany, Aug. 14, 1856.
au19-law6wM* J. F. HIGGINS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CHARLES S. JENKINS and DANIEL G. EDSALL against HENRY B. BEACH, SAMUEL G. SAVAGE, SAMUEL HOLT, JAMES R. MORGAN, and EDWARD E. HANKS.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 187 Greenwich-st., in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of such summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment for the sum of two hundred and forty-three dollars and twenty-six cents, with interest from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 19, 1856.

J. A. SHERMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 20th August, 1856. s1-law6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SUMNER STONE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, as Executors, at his office, No. 28 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of December next.—Dated May 28, 1856.

ELIZABETH B. STONE, Executrix.
je2-law6mM* SUMNER E. STONE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN HYDE, late of the City of New-York, Innkeeper, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES McKAY, Esq., No. 20 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 11, 1856. LOUISA HYDE, Administratrix.
jy14-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD E. POWERS, late of the city of Columbus, Georgia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 16, 1856.
my19-law6mM* HENRY T. MORGAN, Executor.

FAMILY TEAS, REFINED AND OTHER SUGARS, GROCERIES, FOREIGN FRUITS, &c.—In all their variety, may be had in quantities to suit families and dealers, on reasonable terms, at the large stores of J. G. FOWLER & CO., Nos. 283 and 435 Greenwich-st. Also, cigars, molasses and butter, suitable for bakers.

## LETTER FROM FRANCIS P. BLAIR.

To My Neighbors.

We have been highly honored of late by the dignitaries of Washington City—the office-holders and their satellites. Political meetings to instruct or gather the tones of our county have been heretofore held in its central villages—in Rockville, Brookville, Poolesville, Colesville, and other points most convenient for such purposes. Are we not, then, under lasting obligations to the chief magistrate of the city of Washington, (the Mayor,) to the city postmaster, to the editor of the most special organ of the President's man-of-all-work in the Cabinet, to an ex-member of Congress from the North, who, having lost his position with his constituents in the cause of the administration, is willing to serve it in any capacity that promises future promotion—are we not deeply indebted to such functionaries and their followers, for having deigned to call the county to its line at Silver Spring, and there treat it with so many good things provided for it in the city—not merely good things appealing to the appetites, but good sayings uttered, and signs exhibited, directing us in our duties? Not being one of the invited, I can only return my thanks for the insignia with which they were so good as to adorn the confines of my farm, placing it in the eye of my dwelling, and for the personal honor done me in holding my course as a private citizen of such import as to merit animadversion. For one portion of the lofty decoration which floats over the scene of my humble employment, I am really grateful. It is the Flag of the Union, brought, I am told, from the Navy Yard of the metropolis. It may have displayed its constellation of stars at the mast-head of some noble seventy-four, and shed its glory over the great deep, where the proudest triumphs of our flag have been achieved. It now spreads its folds to the inland breeze from an hickory a hundred feet high. If its flag-staff had been elevated upon the summit of this noble tree as it grew and flourished with all its leafy honors, on its free mount that overlooks the headlong fall of the Anacostia, it would have been a fit emblem to awaken recollections of the illustrious chief with whose glory its name is associated. But it was cut down at the instance of the city officials—its branches lopped and dragged from its wild and airy height along the dusky thoroughfares—hoisted by ropes on the highway—and crowned with the skull and horns of an old Buck! There the imagination associates it with the idea of a death's head and gibbet.

What an emblem to be exalted above the flag of the country and on the hickory tree which has given its name to one of its greatest heroes! Of all animals the deer is the most timid, and although the head of the buck is at one season of the year armed with a multitude of points as sharp as spears, it never confronts an enemy that it can escape with flying feet. The grand antlers are the mere emblem of warlike prowess, and evidence only of that species of gallantry that distinguishes the stag, and gives to a class of gentry of our species, the name of bucks, young or old.

The old buck is a sort of old bachelor, like his fellow of the woods, addicted to no mate, and whose insignia of horns, have, time out of mind, been held to characterize his pursuits. Is this an ensign to be exalted above that of the country and chosen to exemplify the virtues of one who aspires to the Chief Magistracy? If the crowning virtue be attributed to the coronet which distinguishes the buck's head, and which now takes the place of the liberty cap on democratic banners, it should be remembered that it is a virtue that comes and goes with the seasons. An old buck's honors begin to bud and grow in the balmy spring time—they are in the velvet in June, and throughout the summer. This smooth covering is slipped off in October. In November their vitality is blighted, and in March the crown of weather-beaten antlers drop from the old buck's brow, and he hides, droops in solitude, abandoned by all his fellows. The hunters of the Alleganies and of our frontiers, will apply this piece of natural history, and interpret its augury.

The occasion of raising this trophy to Mr. BUCHANAN was taken to denounce me to my neighbors as "an arch traitor!" and "a flash of lightning was invoked to bring down the justice of Heaven on my head!" These men, who uphold the legislation which has lighted the torch of civil war in our land, and made violence and bloodshed the order of the day, seem to think they have only to point their finger at a victim in this quarter to make him a sacrifice. They know little of the deep-seated feeling which broods in silence in the South, and which will, ere long, overwhelm them with reprobation. Freedom of opinion, freedom of speech, freedom in every good sense which endeared it to the hearts of Americans when struggling for it against a foreign foe, is still held precious among the masses in the South as well as at the North; and the arrogant calumniators [illegible] to point [illegible] live against [illegible] I have avowed [illegible] by a neighbor, [illegible] direct contradiction; and I am grateful to learn that the speech of my defender (who opposes the party to which I belong) had the approval of the throng to whose prejudices the attack was meant as an appeal.

I owe it to my countrymen who so generously resented misrepresentations against an absent man, and which, under the sectional aspect now given to the political controversy, could hardly fail to provoke hostility against me, to lay before them my thoughts on public affairs, that they may calmly decide how much I am their enemy.

I do not believe that the motives which led Messrs. ATCHISON, BUTLER, MASON and HUNTER (the rump of the body of Nullifiers left by Mr. CALHOUN in the Senate of the United States, and who still labor to effect his plan,) are well understood. The deeply-plotted, thoroughly-organized scheme to repeal the Missouri Compromise, which they were enabled to carry by promises securing the help of Presidential aspirants in the North, was not fully comprehended by them, or their party of doughfaces seduced by the patronage the balance of power vote of the South was to give them. It was not merely to acquire an additional Slave State that the contract was violated which gave Missouri to the slaveholders and reserved Kansas for free labor. The great project of the Nullifiers, of which the repeal was the first step, as now revealed, evidently reaches to extend the slave line with the parallel bounding Kansas on the north to the Pacific, and to include all south of that line belonging to this continent, including Cuba, in a slave empire.

The Cincinnati resolutions expressly assert a right to "ascendency," to "preponderance," to "control," and not only over the land but the seas of this region. The resolutions which were prompted and sustained by the vote of the whole South and to which its acknowledged candidate pledged himself as swallowing up his individuality and rendering him a mere machine for their effectuation, did not mean that this vast conquest, from which Slavery is now banished, should be added to our Union as the nursery of free States. A portion of the Slaveholding class, now predominant over the party which issued this manifesto, hold that the existence of Free States surrounding their peculiar institutions in a common confederacy, must be fatal to it. They hold that the contact of such kindred States as part of the same system, must gradually operate upon the interests, opinions, and finally upon the passions, of the whole class without slaves in the Slave States, so as to make legislation necessary to relieve it from the oppressions, the inevitable result of the superincumbent weight of the slave power, in the hands of masters who engross the soil and the entire political sovereignty, and who must in time become more absolute than any other prerogatived class on earth, because it is wholly independent of the white race to cultivate the soil which they engross. The forecast of this intellectual and educated class who wield all the State governments in the South and who are animated by one commanding interest, producing thorough concert, sees, in course of time, that there must be an alienation between the patrons of slave labor, who derive support and power from it, and that portion of the white race among them, who are struggling for subsistence, and who find a competition in slave labor which deprives them of employment on the estates of slaveholders and of ownership in the soil on which they might labor for themselves. The prerogative class in the South are resolved to cut the connection between the free laborer of the North and the free laborer in the Slave States. It is looked to as an alliance which may at some time come to the rescue and save the white working man from the absolute dominion of the masters of the slaves and the soil.

Charleston, South Carolina, is the headquarters of the oligarchy which originated the design of dissolving the Union, to bring under its subjection the labor of the white race as well as of the black race. The power seated in Charleston is as absolute in South Carolina as that of Paris in France, and it aims to extend over the whole South, of which it aspires to become the metropolis, the same commanding influence. From this point every movement for the severance of the Union has received its influence; and now, while in states around her this scheme is disguised, the first symptom of which was the breach of the Missouri Compromise, it is boldly avowed in Charleston that the separation of the states is the great object, whatever may be the fate of the struggle for Kansas. In a late article, the New York Herald [illegible] the Charleston press, and said they were [illegible] made in 1850, when California was admitted as a free state—that South Carolina, which then gave up the design on the pretence of waiting the co-operation of the other slave states, would succumb to the Union party and retract again on the same pretext. To this the leading organ of authority in the State of South Carolina, the Charleston Mercury, responds:

"The Herald does not know—what is, nevertheless, the fact—that, in that controversy, both parties advocated disunion. They differed only as to the mode—one being for disunion by State action, the other by co-operation, as it was termed, or the combination of several States. But upon the policy of dissolving the Union, of separating the South from her Northern enemies, and establishing a Southern confederacy, parties, presses, politicians and people were a unit. There is not a single public man in her limits, [illegible] or senator in Congress, who is not pledged to the lips in favor of Secession. Indeed, we well remember that one of the most prominent leaders of the co-operation party, rebuked the Herald by saying, that in opposing secession, he only drew [illegible] a blow more

[illegible] against the Union." We see him take the backward, but have waited in vain for the [illegible]. So much for the base upon which the Herald bases its calculation as to slaveowners and non-slaveowners, the poor and the rich in South Carolina, in favor of the Union.

This is a declaration of the settled purpose of the State of South Carolina to dissolve the Union, dating with 1850 and only postponed for the co-operation of adjoining States. It is not made dependent on the result of the contest in Kansas. The separation of "the South from her Northern enemies" is denounced simply because the people of the North are held to be enemies.

The retrocession from secession in "1850," was a "step backward to strike a blow more deadly against the Union." It will be a more deadly blow, if the territories of the Union from the northern line of Kansas to the Gulf and Pacific, are first conquered and devoted to Slavery. I do not believe that the purpose taken by the nullifying party in South Carolina, which speaks through the Mercury, is harbored by a majority of the slaveholders of the South, much less by a majority of the people, but that it is the long meditated scheme of the ambitious malcontents of South Carolina, who look with the eye of Cortes to the conquest of Mexico and Cuba, and the appropriation of their riches and the subjection of their people; the declarations quoted leave no doubt.

The issue now pending will decide whether the class bent on this career of conquest, shall have a starting point in the free Territories of the Northwest, which shall preclude all interference with the policy on the part of the Free States. The belt which Kansas will give the slave class across the continent, embracing the whole genial region, is all they could ask from the North. This gained, the partition line dividing the Union would soon be announced, to get rid of northern intervention, and then the southern conquerors would turn their arms towards Mexico.

I hold that the strongest bar against disunion is the preservation of the Territories from slave settlement. To explain this some reference to the condition of these States, where the multiplication of slaves has made their owners masters of the government and the soil, is necessary. Governor HAMMOND, a leading nullifier of South Carolina, and one of the greatest supporters of the slave interest, cannot be suspected of exaggerating the mischief it works on the non-slaveholding whites. Here is his testimony as to their condition, in an address before the South Carolina Institute, in 1850:

"They obtain a precarious subsistence by occasional jobs, by hunting, by fishing, by plundering fields or folds, and too often by what is in its effects far worse—trading with slaves, and seducing them to plunder for their benefit."

Mr. TARVER, another Southern writer of distinction, sustains this statement in a paper on the subject of domestic manufactures in the South.

"The free population of the South may be divided into two classes—the slaveholder and the non-slaveholder. I am not aware that the relative numbers of these two classes have ever been ascertained in any of the States, but I am satisfied that the non-slaveholders far outnumber the slaveholders—perhaps by three to one. In the southern portion of this region, the non-slaveholders possess, generally, but very small means, and the land which they possess is almost universally poor, and so sterile that a scanty subsistence is all that can be derived from its cultivation; and the more fertile soil, being in the possession of the slaveholder, must ever remain out of the power of those who have none."

In treating of the same project (manufacturing establishments) as a means of redeeming the white population of the South holding no slaves, and thrown out of employment by being driven from the culture of the soil by them, Hon. J. H. LUMPKIN, of Georgia, says:

"It is objected that these manufacturing establishments will become the hot-beds of crime. * * But I am by no means ready to concede that our poor, degraded, half-fed, half-clothed, and ignorant population—without Sabbath-schools, or any other kind of instruction, mental or moral, or without any just appreciation of character—will be injured by giving them employment, which will bring them under the oversight of employers, who will inspire them with self-respect by taking an interest in their welfare."

Mr. WM. GREGG, in a paper before the South Carolina Institute, handling the same subject, remarks, that "any man who is an observer of things could hardly pass through our country without being struck with the fact that all the capital, enterprise, and intelligence is employed in directing slave labor; and the consequence is, that a large portion of our poor white people are wholly neglected, and are suffered to while away an existence in a state but one step in advance of the Indians of the forest. It is an evil of vast magnitude, and nothing but a change in public sentiment will effect its cure."

J. H. TAYLOR, of Charleston, South Carolina, pursues this topic of the destitution of the mass of whites in that State, and points to the dangers to be apprehended from it. We take this passage from it in DE BOW'S Review, the editor of which is distinguished for his full information of the state of the South:

"So long as these poor but industrious people could see no mode of living except by a degrading operation of work with the negro upon the plantation, they were content to endure life in its most discouraging forms, satisfied they were above the slave, though faring often worse than he. But the progress of the world is 'onward,' and though in some sections it is slow, still it is 'onward,' and the great mass of our poor white population begin to understand that they have rights, and that they, too, are entitled to some of the sympathy which falls upon the suffering. They are fast learning that there is an almost infinite world of industry opening before them, by which they can elevate themselves and their families from wretchedness and ignorance, to competence and intelligence. [illegible]

[illegible] burdens borne by the abject mass of the South, which prove that Slave labor under the direction of the rich, [illegible] and powerful class, has reduced the laboring white population to straits that make it "an evil of great magnitude," only to be cured by "a change of public sentiment." Now I turn to that "change of public sentiment," as exhibited in the leading organs of the South—the Richmond Enquirer and Richmond Examiner—to show what remedy they propose for the oppression which weighs down the white laborer, who, without land of his own, is obliged to enter into competition with slave-labor, directed by an educated master with slaves and capital and unlimited power to command. The following passages are from the editorials in the presses which speak for the nullifiers of Virginia. They appeared during the last session of Congress, to instruct it in the new theory. This is from the Richmond Enquirer:

"Until recently, the defence of Slavery has labored under great difficulties, because its apologists, for they were merely apologists, took half-way ground. They confined the defence of Slavery to mere negro Slavery, thereby giving up the Slavery principle, admitting other forms of Slavery to be wrong, and yielding up the authority of the Bible, and of the history, practices and experience of mankind. Human experience, showing the universal success of slave society, and the universal failure of free society, was unavailing to them, because they were precluded from employing it, by admitting Slavery in the abstract to be wrong. The defence of mere negro Slavery involved them in still greater difficulty. The laws of all the Southern States justified the holding white men in Slavery, provided that through the mother they were descended, however remotely, from a negro slave. The bright mulattoes, according to their theory, were wrongfully held in Slavery.

The line of defence, however, is changed now, and the North is completely cornered, and dumb as an oyster. The South now maintains that Slavery is right, natural and necessary. It shows that all human authority justifies it. The South further charges, that the little experiment of free society in Western Europe has been, from the beginning, a cruel failure, and that symptoms of failure are abundant in our North. While it is far more obvious that negroes be slaves than whites—for they are only fit to labor, not to direct—yet the principle of Slavery is in itself right, and does not depend on difference of complexion. Difference of race, of lineage, of language, of habits and customs, all tend to render the institution more natural and durable; and although slaves have been generally white, still the masters and slaves have generally been of different national descent. MOSES and ARISTOTLE, the earliest historians, are both authorities in favor of the difference in race, but not of color."

A book has been published entitled Free Society a Failure, written by GEORGE FITZHUGH, which the Enquirer and Examiner commend as supporting "the change of sentiment" which they urge on in Virginia. This book gives emphasis to the new doctrines in these sentences:

"Make the laboring man the slave of one man, instead of the slave of society, and he would be far better off." "Two hundred years of liberty have made white laborers a pauper banditti. Free society has failed, and that which is not free must be substituted."

"Say the Abolitionists, 'Man ought not to have property in man.' What a dreary, cold, bleak, inhospitable world this would be, with such doctrine carried into practice!" * * "Slavery has been too universal not to be necessary to nature, and man struggles in vain against nature." * * "Free society is a failure. We Slaveholders say, you must recur to domestic Slavery, the oldest, the best, and most common form of socialism."

"Free society is a monstrous abortion, and Slavery the healthy, beautiful, and natural being which they are trying, unconsciously, to adopt." "The slaves are governed far better than the free laborers at the North are governed. Our negroes are not only better off as to physical comfort than free laborers, but their moral condition is better."

"We do not adopt the theory that Ham was the ancestor of the negro race. The Jewish slaves were not negroes; and to confine the justification of Slavery to that race would be to weaken its scriptural authority, and to lose the whole weight of profane authority—for we read of no negro Slavery in ancient times." * * * "Slavery, black or white, is right and necessary."

"Nature has made the weak in mind or body slaves." * * "The wise and virtuous, the brave, the strong in mind and body, are born to command."

"Men are not born entitled to equal rights. It would be far nearer the truth to say, that 'some were born with saddles on their backs, and others booted and spurred to ride them—and the riding does them good.' They need the reins, the bit and the spur." "Life and Liberty are not inalienable." "The Declaration of Independence is exuberantly false, and aborescently fallacious."

The Richmond Examiner supports the same views in this paragraph:

"At first view it seems strange that abolitionism never arose till after the institution of negro Slavery. Protection to the weak, and subsistence for the ignorant, improvident and vicious, are the two great and most obvious considerations that render domestic slavery necessary. Neither private nor public charity is always at hand to relieve the wants, the sufferings, the sickness and the many other misfortunes to which large masses of mankind, without property or property-holding connections, are subject.

"Our object in these preliminary remarks, is to show how unwise it is for the South to attempt to justify negro Slavery as an exceptional institution. It is the only form of Slavery which has excited the prejudices of mankind, and given rise to abolition; the only kind of slavery which has not been until recently universal. The experience, the practices and the history of mankind amply vindicate Slavery in the abstract as a natural, universal and conservative institution. In justifying Slavery in the general or abstract, we have to contend with the prejudices growing out of the African slave trade [illegible]

[illegible] expenditures, extravagances and enormities, that have of late years afflicted western Europe, and from the sympathies and feelings of humanity prevalent in the day, having no relation to [illegible] the patriarchal institution of Slavery as it exists. When it is thus shown that some kind of slavery is necessary, all must be willing to admit that, as slaves there must be, negroes are best fitted for that condition."

In these principal journals of the Old Dominion and of South Carolina, we have the solution of the difficulty growing out of the monopoly of the soil by slave labor, and the consequences upon the State governments, which, as an incident, is conferred on the masters. The utter destitution and entire dependence of the white working classes on the slaveholding class, and the absolute independence of the latter on the former, produces a state of superiority on one side, and inferiority on the other, that does not exist anywhere among the despotisms of Europe. There the nobleman has no power to force any man (the serfs of Russia excepted) to work for him. He must offer a reward of some sort to the laborer to obtain his service. If one employer will not give adequate wages, the laborer may apply to another, and there is, therefore some dependence of the great property holders on the good will and preference for them on the part of the working class. But in the South, the great slaveholder looks to his slaves as an all-sufficient body of machinery, which enables him to dispense with the labor of the free-labor class; and he may use them and supply them, or refuse them and starve them at pleasure. I invited allusion to this Southern testimony as to the state of things where the slave power flourished most, during the late session of Congress. The facts were not denied by a single member from the South, nor was the argument controverted. It was not denied that the accumulation of wealth in slaves, which necessarily engrossed the soil for their owners, must put the white race of laborers wholly at their mercy.

The facts and inference being undisputed, the reply with the remedy for the evil they exposed, is given in the passages quoted from the presses which speak for the slaveholders. What is it? We are told that "protection to the weak, and subsistence for the ignorant, improvident and vicious, are the two most obvious considerations that render domestic slavery necessary;" that "the South maintains that Slavery is right, natural and necessary;" that "the laws of all the Southern States justified the holding white men in Slavery;" that "the principle of Slavery is in itself right, and does not depend on difference of complexion;" that "Slavery, black or white, is right and necessary;" that our negroes are not only better off as to physical comfort, than free laborers, but their moral condition is better." The salvation then for the free white laborer, falling into pauperism in the South, and struggling in vain under the superincumbent weight of the well-directed Slave power, is to make him a slave, and give him the benefit of the same masters. This is clearly the whole drift of the policy, now for the first time boldly enforced by argument. The blessing, which this new feature of the peculiar institution is to bring on our Government, is thus illustrated in a late Richmond Examiner:

"This agitation has produced one happy effect, at least—it has compelled us of the South to look into the nature and character of this great institution, and to correct many false impressions that even we had entertained in relation to it. Many in the South once believed that it was a moral and political evil. That folly and delusion are gone. We see it now in its true light, and regard it as the most safe and stable basis for free institutions in the world. It is impossible with us that the conflict can take place between labor and capital, which makes it so difficult to establish and maintain free institutions in all wealthy and civilized nations where such institutions as ours do not exist. The Southern States are an aggregate, in fact, of communities, not of individuals. Every plantation is a little community, with the master at its head, who concentrates in himself the united interests of capital and labor, of which he is the common representative. These small communities aggregated make the State in all, whose action, labor and capital is equally represented and perfectly harmonized."

Here is a new system, divulged: "Every plantation is a little community, with the master at the head, who concentrates in himself the united interests of capital and labor." "These small communities aggregated make the State." LOUIS XIV, King of France, said, "I am the State." Each "little community," composed of whites and black on the large plantations of the South, has "a master at the head," and the masters of "these small communities aggregated" are the State. And to make the masters of the blacks more absolutely the masters of the State, we find that the representation in many of the Southern States is apportioned on the black basis. The counties with a great number of negroes and a few whites, have in this State a majority of the Legislature, and can control that portion of the State having a much greater number of whites and fewer slaves. Eastern Virginia, with its multitude of slaves and few whites, has a control in the Legislature over the larger white population west of the mountains and its fewer slaves. In South Carolina the sway of the masters in the Legislature over the whites is made still more absolute; for, besides having representation upon black population, the Constitution makes the ownership of ten slaves a qualification for a seat in the Legislature, or an equivalent in freehold estate. And it takes away the choice of the Presidential electors altogether, from the people, and gives it to this slave-holding assembly.

This is the system which the Richmond press now urges on, to establish a principle that will justify the actual enslavement of the dependent class of the free white population. This is now my statement of the case. It is the record of the principles and policy of the Democratic Party in the South, as delineated by the leading statesmen and presses of that section. The record is made by them; I merely copy it. Is it the Democracy of JEFFERSON or JACKSON, or of the Republican Party, built up by the Fathers of our Government? I think not. Their principle was that the white race should, by a majority of its suffrages, wield the authority of the State Government. They allowed representation in Congress to the owners of slaves in the South for three-fifths of that species of population, in consideration that all the Territories of the United States should be reserved exclusively for free labor. The ordinance of 1787, making this reservation, was before Congress at the same moment that the Constitution was under debate in the Convention, and these mutual concessions, yielding the Territories to free labor on one side, and granting an increased representation to Slave-owners on the other, constituted one of the compromises which became necessary to establish the Government of the Union.

It was in pursuance of this principle of compromise between the North and South engrafted in the Constitution, that gave Missouri and all the territory south of 36° 30', to slave settlement, and all north of it to the emigration of free settlers. This was a most solemn treaty. Its stipulations ought to be held more sacred than any other because it has been in the policy recognized in the Constitution as the basis of the Union—because it was proffered by the weaker power, and was ratified, not by the sanction of the President and the Senate alone, as in the case of ordinary treaties, but by the House of Representatives, and called, in contradistinction to other statutes, by universal accord, "the Missouri Compromise." The breach of this, like the breach of treaties among independent States, has brought on an appeal to force. Civil war between the Free and Slave States is impending, and nothing can avert it but a return to the principle of the Compromise, and of good faith. It is on this ground that the Republican party has taken its stand.

The Presidential candidates of the opposing parties, Mr. FILLMORE who heads one ticket, and Mr. BUCHANAN on the other, who speaks for Mr. BUCHANAN and himself, say that the election of the Republican candidate will be a signal for the dissolution of the Union. The Charleston Mercury proclaims that all parties in South Carolina are resolved, and Mr. BROOKS, already notorious by his attack in the Senate on the person of a member and the rights of that body, has declared that FREMONT'S election would be followed by the seizure of the Capitol and archives of the Government by a military force, and Mr. WISE, of Virginia, has written letters and given verbal assurances to countenance the design.

What men will rally to this standard of disunion? Will the free white men, who have no slaves, enlist to break up the Government and to destroy an administration which comes into power on a principle and under the most sacred pledges to restore their violated rights? The Republican Party directs its efforts to the restoration of the soil dedicated to free labor to that class of citizens, North and South, for whom its settlement was reserved, to deliver them from the encroachment and gradual monopoly which the owners of slaves always accomplish, wherever the institution is admitted. The single-handed freeman cannot hold his own against one who has the advantage of a multitude of hands. The result in the South settles this point. And it is to this fact Col. FREMONT adverts in the strong pledge he gives to the free laborer, who has neither lands nor slaves, in this passage of his letter accepting the nomination to the Presidency. Speaking of the breach of the Missouri Compromise, he says:

"That fatal act which gave birth to this purely sectional strife, originating in the scheme to take from free labor the country secured to it by a solemn covenant, cannot be too soon disarmed of its pernicious force. The only genial region of the middle latitudes left to the emigrants of the Northern States for homes cannot be conquered from the laborers, who have long considered it as set apart for them as our inheritance, without provoking a desperate struggle. Whatever may be the persistence of the particular class which seems ready to hazard everything for the success of the unjust scheme it has partially effected, I firmly believe that the great heart of the nation, which throbs with the patriotism of the freemen of both sections, will have power to overcome it. They will look to the rights secured to them by the Constitution of the Union as their best safeguard from the oppression of the class which, by a monopoly of the soil and of slave labor to till it, might in time reduce them to the extremity of laboring upon the same terms with the slaves. The great body of non-slaveholding free men, including those of the South, upon whose welfare Slavery is an oppression, will discover that the power of the General Government over the public lands may be beneficially exerted to advance their interests and secure their independence. Knowing this, their suffrages will not be wanting to maintain that authority in the Union which is absolutely essential to the maintenance of their own liberties, and which has more than once indicated the purpose of disposing of the public lands in such a way as would make every settler upon them a freeholder."

On the election of FREMONT, [illegible] Gov. WISE proposes to call on the people of Virginia, and Mr. BROOKS on those of other States to put down the Government of the Union by force. Will the great body of the South, who have neither slaves nor land, unite to put down a President who will carry out the Constitutional power to give them Homesteads in the new territories reserved for their establishment by the Compromise—by having dispensed? A Homestead bill, giving, without price, to every actual settler on the public domain a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land, on condition of occupancy and cultivation for a period of five years, is the measure looked to, to enable FREMONT to provide for those whom the nullifiers would make slaves. The measure has been passed in the House of Representatives and defeated in the Senate, and was renewed again by a leading Republican member from Pennsylvania at the last session. If FREMONT is elected, it will, I have no

[illegible] ... what would they gain by it? Would [illegible] divide their slaves and their lands [illegible] they had shed their blood to extend [illegible] over the Free Territories? Or is it conceived that the slaveholders were so benevolently inclined, [illegible] would be able to retain the slaves through [illegible] civil war or acquire the lands for which they [illegible]. Who can doubt but that the mass of free [illegible] South would prefer acquiring happy homes [illegible] West without fighting for them, and holding them under the shield of the Union, than enter upon the hopeless task of conquering them for the slaveholders, by a war upon the Government of the Union, supported by twenty-six millions of freemen [illegible] by their wealth and by all the wealth of the world, which the credit of the National Government would command?

[illegible] that the people of Maryland would reply to [illegible] to destroy the Government, and put [illegible] and BROOKS in possession of its re[illegible] the non-slaveholders give up for [illegible] their posterity their share in the rich [illegible] which they may have without price [illegible] the blessings of the Union accompanying [illegible] to them for the glory of fighting bat[illegible] gentry? Will the Slaveholders of [illegible] be found willing to make their State a bat[illegible] break up the seat of Government at Wash[illegible] commerce of Baltimore, and bring down [illegible] of a foreign Government to the State [illegible], that the slaves may have only an ideal line [illegible] to be secure in their liberty? Neither the [illegible] nor non-slaveholders of Maryland will [illegible] the risks of those who would make a spoil of [illegible] blood and treasure, to satiate the partisan thirst [illegible] vengeance, felt by such men as WISE and BROOKS [illegible] for notoriety, power or plunder.

[illegible], with a careful eye, the passage [illegible] FREMONT's address to his countrymen, [illegible] the interests of peace lie, and the [illegible] for security. The great body of our peo[illegible] no slaves will see in its promises happy [illegible] war, and free from an institution [illegible] them. They will choose whether [illegible] their posterity will enjoy the Territories of the Union or surrender them to Slavery.

It is pretended that the alternative thus held out, and on which the votes of the majority of free white men are to decide, is a violation of the equality of States; and on this ground the dissolution of the Union is threatened. It is pretended that if Slavery is not admitted into the territories, it is a wrong done to the citizens of the South, who are precluded from taking their property with them, while the citizens of the North are not so precluded. This is not true. The citizens of the South, as well as the North, may take their property with them, but cannot take also the peculiar laws of their section, and which converts [illegible] property into an institution, to make it available. The local laws of New-York authorize every citizen to convert his capital, consisting of stocks or money, into a bank, and issue paper upon it, and lend it out at [illegible] per cent.; but no citizen of New-York can carry his bank, with the privileges to use it, as given by the State laws, into Kansas. A citizen of Virginia [illegible] all the people over whom he has control [illegible], but he cannot use there the power over [illegible] holds only in the virtue of the Virginia law. [illegible] a local institution. It is more than a do[illegible] institution—it is a voting institution, and a [illegible] institution, absorbing sovereignty over [illegible] Government and the soil. It can exist [illegible] law. There is no law for it in the [illegible], and no State can send its laws with it, to [illegible] it as such. ATCHISON, the instrument of the [illegible], was taught this by his employers. They [illegible] they could neither hold the Indians in [illegible] the poor whites, if they mastered them [illegible] poor negroes whom they had nurtured in slavery as slaves, in the Territory. There was no law for it. They would have been liberated at once [illegible] appeal to the Supreme Court. The slave [illegible] therefore would not take this property into a territory, where the institution of slavery was not established by law, and where a majority of the settlers, the legal voters were against it. The numbers did not then take it into a Territory, but employed the power of the institution in an adjoining State to embody a military force to invade the Territory, to drive the bona fide voters from the polls, and establish a legislature representing a people not in the Territory; to make laws erecting the institution of slavery, which is to absorb the sovereignty of the country for the few asserting [illegible]. This usurpation was set up [illegible] by fraud and force. And it has provided [illegible] the rights of a citizen in Kan[illegible] the right of suffrage, who does not [illegible] the laws of Slavery proclaimed by [illegible]. President PIERCE has recognized [illegible] outrage upon all law, as the established [illegible] in Kansas. If sustained, it will establish [illegible] by the right of conquest. BUCHANAN [illegible] it, as the President [illegible] now before the country is, shall [illegible] to confirm the conquest, which [illegible] designates him as his successor, [illegible] Union be enforced? Can any [illegible] will be [illegible] such violence?

[illegible] for dissolution of the Union [illegible] and his compatriots, is the assumption [illegible] Republican Party is an abolition party. This [illegible]. The Republican Party put out [illegible] inauguration at Pittsburgh. It [illegible] of intermeddling with Slavery where [illegible] with it in any State which may [illegible]. It insists only on the right of [illegible] on the subject in the Territories—[illegible] under the confederacy, recognized and [illegible] Constitution, and effectuated by [illegible], from the foundation of the Govern[illegible] present hour, in the formation of every [illegible] State. The partisans in the [illegible] of all law, squatter sover[illegible] the principle at the last session, in [illegible] to mitigate the atrocity of ATCHI[illegible] making it felony to question Slav[illegible].

[illegible] was a member of the Commit[illegible] embodied in form the principles on which [illegible] of the Union installed their organi[illegible] was designed to oppose the phalanx of [illegible] the Executive power to overthrow [illegible] compacts made between the States [illegible] principles of the Constitution, and to [illegible] based on Slavery in their stead. I [illegible] that there was not one in that conven[illegible] to its action as a means of abolishing [illegible] the Slave States. On the contrary, they [illegible] action, in restoring the pacification which [illegible] together, as a security to the institu[illegible] States where it exists. Every man must [illegible] pacification and the preservation of the [illegible] is its only security. It is well known that civil [illegible] a nation where Slavery exists, liberates the [illegible]. The civil war of Marius and Sylla liberated [illegible] in Italy. The civil war in Mexico and of the [illegible] Republics, abolished it within them. [illegible] invaded by BOLIVAR offered freedom to all [illegible] who would join the ranks to oppose him. [illegible] on his part proclaimed universal emancipa[illegible] his ranks. History records the re[illegible].

[illegible] a member of the Republican Convention, I can [illegible] that, to the prevalent sense of [illegible] nothing would be more revolting than the [illegible] of the slaves in the South, and [illegible] on a level with the white race.

The liberation of the blacks, under existing circum[illegible], is known to be impossible—that it would be [illegible] to their owners—a great evil to all others of [illegible] white race, and fatal to the negroes, who would [illegible] under the intelligence and energy of a superior [illegible], as the Narragansetts, Pequods and Mohicans [illegible] under it in another quarter. Humanity [illegible] forbids the experiment, and [illegible] classes of the superior one requires [illegible] be saved from the hazards of the [illegible].

[illegible] the question of Slavery is, in the trace of time, [illegible] disposed of, depends on the will of the Govern[illegible] having it in charge. Nature's [illegible] in the heart, will, with the progress of [illegible] civilization, work out a happy result [illegible] gradually go out Southward, and an improved [illegible] blacks appear as a colony of our country [illegible] the tropics of South America. Amalgamation [illegible] with our race in the same Government is [illegible].

[illegible] neighbors know that my declarations against [illegible] abolition are sincere. They know that I [illegible] some inherited and some that have begged [illegible] my house from the slave-pen; and [illegible] my course in submitting to this [illegible] characterized by humanity, they have [illegible] that so far from using it to de[illegible] blood in the persons of those [illegible] for a living, and to bring [illegible], to which the Democracy would [illegible] them to connive at this [illegible] the strongest sympathies are [illegible]. Under this feeling, and [illegible] gradually superseding [illegible] of the soil, I have employed [illegible] for the most part in my farming, and with [illegible].

[illegible] the neighbors whom I employed to assist me in [illegible], in the cultivation and improvement of [illegible] who held no land, now possess little [illegible] comfortable homesteads of their own in the [illegible]. Instead of free labor, I had purchased and [illegible] in my cultivation, I might have [illegible] all these homesteads to my [illegible] and exhibited a wide-spread scene of [illegible] agriculture. Now the whole neigh[illegible] dotted with neat and thriving farms and [illegible] land which sold for ten, fifteen and [illegible] when I began to open my farm [illegible] ago, now sells for from fifty to one [illegible]. I do not mention this [illegible] on my neighbors. They have [illegible] for them. I state facts to [illegible]. The general benefit every one [illegible] who came from the city [illegible] of Old Rock Creek [illegible] of the same [illegible] belonged to "an arch traitor," and then it was that he summoned the lightning to blast me.

The system of small tenements and free labor can alone confer beauty and strength on an impoverished [illegible] the desolating effects of Slavery, the baneful luxuriance of which it is almost impossible to destroy, cannot prevent the comparative weakness that awaits a State which turns away free labor, and sends it to build up rival free States in the West. Example will illustrate. I have three relatives in Kentucky, honest, benevolent, most estimable men, who, when I left the State, were farmers on a limited scale. Within twenty years one has bought up ten of the farms around him, another twelve, another fifteen, in the heart of Woodford and Fayette. Handsome edifices, once the homes of families numbering a multitude, scattered over the country, are now occupied as granaries, a small one here and there inhabited by an overseer. The population is gone; the school-houses are deserted; the churches have no congregations; and yet the country is beautiful, clothed with grass, covered with herds of the finest cattle, mules and horses in the world. The corn fields for the support of this quadruped population in Winter are worked by slaves. The rain and sunshine that makes the grass grow provides for them in Summer as it does in the pampas of South America that create the living wealth of those solitudes. The white population banished by this species of engrossing cultivation have a right to the Territories preserved by the compact of free labor. And are not the people further South, who have no hold on the soil there also to be secure of a home somewhere? On a multitude of the great plantations in the South free labor is entirely dispensed with. They have not only their blacksmith, but their black carpenter, wheelwright, plasterer and painter; and where are all the white mechanics to go? and where the white laborers who are already driven to the hills to live by hunting, fishing, and robbing—as Gov. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, tell us—where are they to go if Slavery in the new Territories is to pursue them with the same fate? I hope my neighbors will pardon me when I proclaim it, that my feelings and judgment alike actuate me to fight the battle for the rights of the white cultivator of the soil and the white mechanic, against all who would pursue him into the new Territories with the institution which drives them out from those "little communities," at the head of which reigns a master, who, with his fellows, the organs of democracy in the South tell us constitute the State.

Your fellow-citizen, F. P. BLAIR.

SILVER SPRING, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

### City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from Sept. 13 to Sept. 20, 1856: Men, 71; Women, 61; Boys, 171; Girls, 158—Total, 461. Adults, 152; Children, 309; Males, 242; Females, 219: Colored Persons, 7.

DISEASES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aneurism of the Aorta | 1 | Dropsy in head | 11 | Inflam. of womb | 2 |
| Anemia | 1 | Dropsy in heart | 1 | Insanity | 1 |
| Angina | 1 | Drowned | 6 | Intemperance | 2 |
| Apoplexy | 2 | Dysentery | 36 | Jaundice | 1 |
| Asthma | 1 | Enlargement of the heart | 1 | Killed or murdered | 1 |
| Bleeding | 1 | Enlargement of the Pancreas | 1 | Liver, disease of | 2 |
| Bleed'g fm. lungs | 2 | Epilepsy | 1 | Lues Veneres | 1 |
| Bronchitis | 3 | Fever, bilious | 1 | Malform'n lungs | 1 |
| Burn'd or Scal'd | 4 | Fever, nervous | 3 | Marasmus, adult | 1 |
| Cancer, of the head and face | 1 | Fever, Panama or Chagres | 1 | Marasmus, inf't | [illegible] |
| Casualties | 1 | Fever, puerperal | 1 | Measles | 4 |
| Casualt's by falls | 2 | Fever, remittent | 2 | Old age | 3 |
| Casualt's by railroad | 1 | Fever, scarlet | 5 | Palsy | 3 |
| Chlorosis | 1 | Fever, typhoid | 4 | Polypus, womb | 1 |
| Cholera inf't'm | [illegible] | Fever, typhus | 6 | Premature birth | 5 |
| Cholera morbus | 1 | "Fever, yellow" | 3 | Rupture of womb | 1 |
| Cirrhosis of liver | 1 | Fracture of skull | 1 | Scrofula | 1 |
| Colic | 1 | Fracture of spine | 1 | Scurvy | 1 |
| Conges'n, brain | 10 | Heart, disease of | 6 | Small-pox | 7 |
| Consumption | 40 | Hooping cough | 4 | Sprue | 1 |
| Convul'ns, adult | 1 | Inflam. of bowels | 1 | Stillborn | 26 |
| Convul'ns, infants | 41 | Inflam. of brain | 8 | Teething | 4 |
| Croup | 6 | Inflam. of chest | 1 | Ulceration of the bowels | 2 |
| Cyanosis | 1 | Inflam. kidneys | 1 | Unknown, not stated | 1 |
| Debility, adult | 1 | Inflam. of liver | 3 | Unknown to the jury | 1 |
| Debility inf'tile | 16 | Inflam. of lungs | 14 | †"Visitation of God." | 1 |
| Diarrhoea | 19 | Inflam. stomach | 4 | | |
| Dropsy | 3 | Inflam. of throat | 2 | | |
| Total | | | | | 461 |

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brain and Nerves | 55 | Stomach, Bowels, & other Digestive Organs | 175 |
| Generative Organs | 6 | Uncertain Seat, and General Fevers | 47 |
| Heart, and Blood Ves'ls | 14 | Unknown | 2 |
| Lungs, Throat, &c. | 61 | Urinary Organs | 1 |
| Old Age | 3 | | |
| Skin, &c., and Eruptive Fevers | 16 | | |
| Stillborn, and Premature Birth | 31 | Total | 461 |

Of which 16 were from violent causes.

AGES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 1 year | 170 | 20 to 25 years | 16 | 70 to 80 years | 9 |
| 1 to 2 years | 73 | 25 to 30 years | 24 | 80 to 90 years | 1 |
| 2 to 5 years | 40 | 30 to 40 years | 40 | 90 to 100 years | 1 |
| 5 to 10 years | 14 | 40 to 50 years | 25 | 100 and upwards | .. |
| 10 to 15 years | 4 | 50 to 60 years | 20 | Unknown | .. |
| 15 to 20 years | 8 | 60 to 70 years | 11 | | |
| Total | | | | | 461 |

NATIVITIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| British America | 1 | Ireland | 69 | Unknown | 1 |
| England | 10 | Italy | 1 | Wales | 1 |
| France | 3 | Switzerland | 1 | West Indies | 1 |
| Germany | 26 | United States | 346 | | |
| Total | | | | | 461 |

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Almshouse, Blackwell's Island | 3 | New-York Juv'le Asyl'm | 1 |
| Bellevue Hospital | 7 | Randall's Island Nursery Hospital | 12 |
| City Hospital | 4 | Small-pox Hosp'l Blackwell's Island | 1 |
| Colored Home Hospital | 1 | Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital | 14 |
| Jew's Hospital | 1 | | |
| Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island | [illegible] | | |
| Total | | | 47 |

WARDS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I. | [illegible] | IX. | [illegible] | XVII. | [illegible] |
| II. | [illegible] | X. | [illegible] | XVIII. | [illegible] |
| III. | [illegible] | XI. | [illegible] | XIX. | [illegible] |
| IV. | [illegible] | XII. | [illegible] | XX. | [illegible] |
| V. | [illegible] | XIII. | [illegible] | XXI. | [illegible] |
| VI. | [illegible] | XIV. | [illegible] | XXII. | [illegible] |
| VII. | [illegible] | XV. | [illegible] | | |
| VIII. | [illegible] | XVI. | [illegible] | Total | 461 |

* One of the deceased was Purser on board steamship "Alabama," just arrived from Savannah, Ga. Another, a shipmaster, who had doubtless been exposed to infection from the nature of his employment; and the third was a person said to have been exposed by washing clothing from an infected vessel.

† Verdict of Coroner's Jury.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1856.

The number of deaths, compared with corresponding weeks of 1854 and 1855, and of last week, was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ending Sept. 23, 1854 | 597 |
| Week ending Sept. 22, 1855 | 380 |
| Week ending Sept. 13, 1856 | 476 |
| Week ending Sept. 20, 1856 | 461 |
| Decrease this week | 15 |

### Fort Hamilton Relief Society's Report.

Dr. ROTHE states the sick under his charge to be doing well, excepting P. FRANK and ANNIE MAHAN.

NEW CASE—Miss SALLY ROSS.

In Military Hospital all doing well. No new cases. Drs. BELL and ROTHE report Dr. BAILEY in the same state as yesterday, the symptoms rather favorable. Mr. CHARLES E. SHAAS is improving.

FRANCIS E. BERIER, Secretary.

FORT HAMILTON, Sept. 20, 9½ o'clock, A. M.

[Advertisement.]
MARK THE FACTS.

J. GURNEY's Establishment, No. 349 Broadway, is the oldest and most extensive establishment in the United States.

GURNEY was the first to introduce the ART of Photography in this City.

GURNEY has recently made important alterations and improvements in his establishment.

GURNEY has now greater facilities for producing finer work in every branch than has heretofore been done in this country.

GURNEY has still in his employ the best of his old artists.

GURNEY has recently added to the above a talented corps of American, French, and German artists.

GURNEY's colored Photographs of all sizes need only to be seen to be appreciated; they speak for themselves.

GURNEY's plain, untouched Photographs were never equaled; so say Artists and the best judges.

GURNEY's Daguerreotypes are universally pronounced superior productions.

GURNEY has received more testimonials for his skill than any other artist in the profession.

GURNEY received the only medal for Photographic productions, at the late Paris exhibition—consequently

GURNEY stands at the head of the world in the Photographic Art.

GURNEY has not removed any branch of his business to any part of the City.

GURNEY has no connection with any other establishment in any other part of the City.

GURNEY attends personally to his patrons and friends and has for the last sixteen years.

GURNEY will be most happy to continue that attention, and will still endeavor to please all who may give him a visit at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FACES WHICH ARE KNOWN.—PHOTOGRAPHS, DAGUERREOTYPES, AMBROTYPES, &c.—The undersigned having removed the Photographic department and his Parisian artists from his old place of business, No. 349 Broadway, to his new and magnificent establishment, No. 365 Broadway, would call the attention of the public to the fact that his Galleries, and the pictures made in them, are superior to anything before exhibited. Those desiring Photographs, Daguerreotypes, or Ambrotypes, executed by artists of refined taste, would do well to call and judge for themselves. Reception rooms on the first floor, and are open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. CHARLES D. FREDERICKS,

Late GURNEY & FREDERICKS, No. 365 Broadway,

Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—The Directors of the Maryland Portable Gas Company [illegible] C. E. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, founderies, hotels, watering-places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. E. WOODWORTH & Co.,

No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.—Manager PURDY, foremost in the field, produces, to-night, a dramatic version of Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE's new work of "Dred, or the Dismal Swamp," dramatized by C. W. TAYLOR, Esq. Great pains have been taken in preparing it, and, in order to give strength to the cast, that little queen of prodigies, CORDELIA HOWARD, together with her parents, have been engaged. The pantomime of "Raoul, or the Magic Star," and the drama of the "Cattle Stealer" will make up the bill.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

FETRIDGE & Co., and all Druggists.

None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors.

[Advertisement.]

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.—At the great Emporium for supplying the wants of the housekeepers. Five spacious salesrooms filled with the largest and most varied assortment of goods ever kept in any house-furnishing establishment. EDWARD DAVIS,

Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway,

corner Bleecker-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

FALL CLOTHING.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Black cloth suits | $12 |
| Cassimere suits | 8 |
| Rich moire antique vests | 2 |
| Fine blue dress coats | 8 |
| Cassimere business coats, $3 50 to | 8 |

At EVANS' extensive clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

COUNTERFEITERS AND IMPOSTERS.—The public are cautioned against purchasing articles pretending to be of the nature of the "Balm of Thousand Flowers," for perfuming the breath and beautifying the complexion. The popularity of that article has brought forward a host of counterfeiters. None is genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co. For sale by all respectable druggists who frown down counterfeiters and imposters.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an old and experienced nurse and female physician, has a soothing syrup for children teething. It will immediately relieve them from pain, allay all spasmodic action, soften the gums, and regulate the bowels. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—With these marvelous remedies at hand none need suffer; they act in concert on the absorbent system, giving energy, tone, and vigor to all the functions of life. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

Photographs of GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., the eminent Banker; THOMAS B. MACAULAY, the Historian; Professor OWEN, the Surgeon; STEVENSON, the Engineer; VICTOR HUGO and LAMARTINE, just added to the collection at BRADY's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

We cannot do a better service than to inform those who are in need of a serviceable Pen and Pencil, that they can find all that comprises a good article in the celebrated "Lownd's Patent," manufactured and for sale by WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane. It is very ingenious.

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPES.

This favorite style of Picture is made in perfection only at BRADY's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—Quarts, pints, half-pints and Imperial gallon jar. JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole agents for the United States.

[Advertisement.]

VIGNETTE PHOTOGRAPHS.

An entirely new style of Portrait, introduced and made only at BRADY's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. [illegible] Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Seventy-five cent Silks at 4s. 6d per yard, on MONDAY, Sept. 15. CHAS. HEARD & Co.,

No. 301 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

Elegant Stella Shawls at low prices, ready THIS DAY, at CHAS. HEARD & Co.'s, No. 301 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

HYATT's Patent Lights, No. 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

## LONG ISLAND.

### Mortality in Brooklyn.

During the week ending Saturday last, there were 86 deaths in Brooklyn.

Males, 44; Females, 42. Adults, 26; Minors, 60.

Principal Diseases—Marasmus, 13; Cholera Infantum, 7; Hydrocephalus, 6; Consumption, Dysentery, Billious Fever, 5 each; Convulsions, Croup, Diarrhea, Hooping Cough, Spine, Bilious Congestive Fever, 2 each; Inflammation of the Brain, Small Pox, Uterine Hemorrhage, Teething, Yellow Fever, 1 each.

No business of public interest was transacted in the Brooklyn Board of Health, Saturday.

### Kings County Court of Sessions.

In this Court, Saturday, Henry Williams, convicted of burglary in the 1st degree, was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment in the State Prison, at Sing Sing.

Ellen Brown and Mary King, were convicted of keeping a disorderly house, and were sent to the Penitentiary.

George Hewlett, (colored,) and John Greenwood, convicted of assault and battery; the former was sentenced to 30 days imprisonment, and the latter was discharged with a reprimand, he being a mere youth.

The Stone Boat Pirates pleaded guilty, and were fined $10 each, which they paid and were discharged.

The Court then adjourned for the term.

## NEW-JERSEY.

### Congressional Convention.

The Fifth District Congressional Convention of New-Jersey, comprising Hudson and Essex Counties, met at Newark on Friday, to nominate a candidate for Congress. Hudson insisted upon the nomination of CHAS. FINE, of Jersey City, and Essex presented the name of Dr. DAVEY, of Newark. The Convention finally adjourned for two weeks.

### Theft.

The Baptist Church in Jersey City was burglariously entered on Wednesday, while the pastor, Rev. Mr. PARKER, was absent. The thief broke into the study, and stole several theological works, among which were [illegible] Theology, in four volumes, and the works of ANDREW FULLER, in three volumes.

### MARRIED.

[illegible]—On [illegible] by Rev. [illegible], of Elizabeth City, N. J., Dr. [illegible] to HARRIET E. [illegible], daughter of Rev. [illegible] D. D., all of this City.

MACKENZIE—MONTGOMERY.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 15, by Rev. Wm. Morgan, of St. Savior's Church, Mr. CAMPBELL M. B. MACKENZIE, formerly of Ross-shire, Scotland, to Miss ELLEN MCNERNEY, formerly of County Tyrone, Ireland.

ROSS—DICKHOUT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 18, by Rev. J. S. Hinsted, Mr. EDWIN S. ROSS to CATHARINE, eldest daughter of Rev. C. Dickhout, of East New-York, L. I.

BACON—SCHIMMER.—In Portland, Me., on Thursday, Sept. 18, by Rev. J. W. Chickering, Mr. E. F. BACON, of New-York, to Mrs. E. GAY SCHIMMER, second daughter of Charles B. Smith, Esq., of Portland.

### DIED.

FOWLER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Sept. 21, Mrs. ELIZABETH FOWLER, in the 90th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. Healy, No. 8 Sheriff-st., on Monday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

COOK.—In this City, on First Day morning, Sept. 21, at her late residence, No. 179 East Broadway, ROSSANNA COOK, relict of the late Charles Cook, in the 85th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Long Island, for interment.

DESMOND.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 20, of consumption, DANIEL DESMOND, Jr., aged 30 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, East 23d-st., near 2d-av., on Tuesday, at 11 A. M., without further invitation.

WISWALL.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 21, FLORENCE ADELE, daughter of Samuel and Jemima Wiswall, in the 4th year of her age.

The funeral service at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

FORD.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 21, BENJAMIN F. FORD, Esq., after a short illness, in the 63d year of his age.

"I know that my Redeemer liveth."

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral ceremonies, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 4 P. M., at his late residence, No. 83 Henry-st., without further notice. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday morning.

WHITING.—On Saturday, Sept. 20, Mrs. CATHARINE WHITING, aged 63 years and 3 months.

The remains will be taken to Hudson, Columbia Co., N. Y., for interment, this (Monday) morning.

Albany papers please copy.

HARDMAN.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Sept. 21, SARAH HARDMAN, widow of Jonathan Hardman, in the 77th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, at the house of her son, Aaron Hardman, No. 144 Mulberry-st., near Grand-st., at 5 o'clock, this afternoon. The body will be removed, on Monday morning, to East Chester, for interment.

PRICE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Sept. 21, CHUNCEY PHILIP, son of Walter W. and Caroline J. Price, aged 4 years and 12 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his uncle, John C. Barton, No. 98 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 1 P. M.

To smile the last farewell on weeping friends,
To breathe away in prayer the fleeting breath,
To fold the hands and sleep to wake no more—
Can this be all of what the world calls death?

When on that early grave the wild-flowers spring,
Like angels sent to guard our faded flower,
Think we the lost one hath forever passed
From life's sweet gardens, like a Summer shower?

Then, though the tears are falling, and the heart
Goes trembling forth to meet the world's harsh strife,
We will not wildly mourn—we will be strong;
For, to the loved and lost one, death is life.

DUNNELL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 19, JOHN W. DUNNELL, Jr., son of John W. and M. A. Dunnell, aged 1 year and 6 months.

MILLER.—At White Plains, on Saturday morning, Sept. 20, EMILY D., wife of Gilbert Miller, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father-in-law, E. Miller, White Plains, on Monday, 22d, at 1 o'clock. The Harlem cars leave at 10½ o'clock.

VERMILYE.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 20, MARY, wife of Thomas E. Vermilye, in the 73d year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown, for interment, this day, (Monday,) by the Hudson River Railroad cars, leaving Chambers-st. depôt at 12 o'clock.

BROOKS.—In White Plains, on Saturday, Sept. 20, Mrs. SARAH H. BROOKS, in the 64th year of her age, widow of the late Mr. David Brooks, formerly of this City.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 23d, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SWORDS.—At Little Lawn, Westchester Co., on Saturday, Aug. 30, ELLA LOUISA, infant daughter of Geo. H. and Mary S. Swords, aged 5 months and 2 days.

ISAACS.—At Edinburg, Johnson Co., Indiana, on Monday, Sept. 15, of congestive fever, ISAAC ISAACS, aged 62 years, formerly of Manchester, England, but for the last six years a resident of this City.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange...Sept. 20.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $4,000 | Ohio St. 6s, '60 | 102 | 200 | Hudson Riv. R.R. | 29 |
| 1,000 | Tenn. St. 6s, '90 | 88 | 200 | Reading R.R. | 85¾ |
| 25,000 | Missouri St. 6s | 87¾ | 2611 | do | 85¾ |
| 7,000 | do | 87¾ | 1661 | do | 86 |
| 1,000 | Cal. St. 7s, '70 | 74 | 200 | do | 85¾ |
| 2,000 | N. Y. Cen. R. 6s | 86¾ | 200 | do | 85¾ |
| 6,000 | E. RR. Cov. Bs. '71 | 67 | 50 | Mich. So. & N. Ia. | 92¾ |
| 1,000 | Erie R. 3 m. B. '83 | 67 | 300 | do | 92¾ |
| 3,000 | Ill. Cent. R. B'ds | 94¾ | 100 | do | 92¾ |
| [illegible] | do | [illegible] | 200 | Panama R. | 91½ |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

[illegible] Canton Co. ... Cl. & Pitts. RR. ... Cl. & Tol. RR. ... Mich. Cent. R. ... Erie Railroad ... Chic. & R. Isl. R. ... Milw. & La Cr. RR. ... Gal. & Ch. R. R. ... Cl. Col. & Cin. R. R. 103¾ ... Ohio Life & T. Co. 90 ... [illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Virginia 6s | 93¾ | 100 | Erie Railroad | 63¾ |
| 500 | do | 93¾ | 100 | do | 63¾ |
| 2,000 | N. Y. Cen. RR. 7s | 100¾ | 5 | do | 63 |
| 3,000 | Erie 3d Mt. Bs. | 67 | 100 | do | 63¾ |
| 50 | Wood Coal & Iron Co. | [illegible] | 100 | do | 63¾ |
| 100 | Reading R. R. | 85¾ | 100 | do | 63¾ |
| 100 | do | 85¾ | 200 | do | 63¾ |
| 100 | do | 85¾ | 100 | do | 63¾ |
| 100 | do | 85¾ | 50 | do | 63¾ |
| 200 | do | 85¾ | 100 | do | 63¾ |
| 5 | Galena & Chi. R. R. | 109¾ | 255 | do | 63¾ |
| 200 | Cl. & Tol. R. R. | 77¾ | 400 | do | 63¾ |
| 50 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | 87 | 100 | do | 63¾ |
| 50 | do | 86¾ | 20 | do | 63¾ |
| 24 | Mich. So. & N. Ia. R. | 90¾ | 5 | Chi. & Rock Isl. RR. | 97¾ |

MONDAY, Sept. 22—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at this port the past week was rather moderate on the general Import and Export list, but active and heavy in the movement of Specie and the operations of the Foreign Exchange. The entries of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amounted to $3,483,598, against $2,719,584 same week last September. The clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $1,022,157, against $1,340,074 same week last year. The receipts of Gold in Coin and Bullion from California on Monday were $1,607,656, and the shipments to Europe, including $484,000 by the Fulton for Havre on Saturday, were $2,068,297, against $922,254 same week in 1855. There was also sent to Boston by Express on Friday, $50,000 for shipment by steamer Cambria, on an extra trip from that port for Liverpool. The balance of Coin and Bullion in the Government Sub-Treasury, in this City, on Saturday afternoon, to the credit of all accounts in the office, stood $13,760,819, against $13,670,817 at the close of the previous week. The whole registered movement of Specie, for the week, each way, shows an apparent difference of $549,641 against the Specie reserve on the Banks, which stood on the last average $12,281,-867; and the general expectation in the Street appears to be that in the average to be declared this afternoon the figure will fall to or below $12,000,-000. The movement has been more closely watched, and more importance has been given to it on the Stock Exchange than in Bank or with the Discount Brokers, the terms for Money, as well as the freedom of supply at the going rates, being much the same as the previous week. This state of confidence, so different from last Fall, when the activity in the export of Specie created much concern, particularly in view of the condition of financial affairs in France and England, is to be attributed in a considerable degree to the healthy [illegible] of trade at home, in connection with the restoration of peace on the other side, and the disposition evinced by English capitalists and bankers to extend longer credits to this country. On the other hand, the running up of the Import list is reasonably calculated to temper all tendency to sanguine or excessive speculation, and our bank managers, while discarding all unnecessary apprehension of the future, as the harvesting of another large grain and cotton crop, are very properly confining their ordinary discounts to the shortest and most legitimate business paper. The longer bills which are [illegible] through the Discount Brokers, and upon which the borrowing interest are realizing to a fair extent, are done at from 8½ to 12 ₩ cent., strictly first class within the rate of 8½ to 9 ₩ cent. Notwithstanding these rates on paper, there is a large amount of money in the Street, and to a liberal measure also with the Banks, employed in demand loans at 7 ₩ cent., which is being used, so far as the Stock borrowers are concerned, with more than the usual confidence, because of the freedom of the Stock Exchange list from non-dividend-paying and doubtful securities, and the fact that the better class, principally in Railroads, are comparatively lower than any previous season, (except that of 1854,) while the Railway traffic of the country is rapidly increasing and its general management quite as decidedly improving. The amount of these Stocks held on the Street is also influencing this feeling, as it is now pretty well understood—the interested exaggerations occasionally put forth to the contrary, notwithstanding—that the Shares of most of our prominent lines were never so well distributed as at present, much the larger portion being held through both City and country, like Bank Stocks themselves, for the liberal and scarcely less certain income which they are at present affording.

According to the official monthly returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York, rendered by the Custom-House, the Imports of Foreign Merchandise for the calendar year, from the 1st January to the 1st September, amounted to ... $156,876,000

| | |
|---|---|
| Add three weeks in September | 11,117,600 |
| Total to date | $167,993,600 |
| Against same time, 1855 | 110,616,619 |
| Increase to date | $57,376,981 |

The same tables made the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reëxported, from 1st January to 1st September ... $53,015,000

| | |
|---|---|
| Add three weeks in September | 3,495,898 |
| Total to date | $56,510,898 |
| Against same time 1855 | 44,555,759 |
| Increase to date | $11,955,139 |

The same tables made the Export of Specie, direct from New-York, from 1st January to 1st September, inst. ... $22,704,000

| | |
|---|---|
| Add three weeks in September | 2,847,870 |
| Total to date | $25,551,870 |
| Against same time, 1855 | 24,351,796 |
| Increase to date | $1,199,574 |

Our table of Gold receipts to the 1st September showed the deliveries from California at the port of New-York from the 1st January last to have been ... $36,284,753

| | |
|---|---|
| Add in September | 1,607,658 |
| Total to date | $37,892,411 |
| Against same time, 1855 | 37,355,033 |
| Increase this year | $537,388 |

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, hence, of the leading articles of domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week and the corresponding week of last year:

| | 1855. Quantity. | 1855. Value. | 1856. Quantity. | 1856. Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton, bales | 5,311 | $279,210 | 1,436 | $71,987 |
| Flour, bbls. | 28,254 | 247,149 | 27,400 | 197,141 |
| Corn Meal, bbls. | 2,966 | 15,929 | 1,090 | 5,675 |
| Wheat, bushels | 48,944 | 84,191 | 135,785 | 218,551 |
| Corn, bushels | 111,195 | 99,490 | 138,515 | 86,966 |
| Pork, bbls. & tcs. | 1,749 | 36,980 | 2,127 | 35,017 |
| Beef, bbls. & tcs. | 1,311 | 16,035 | 2,043 | 33,566 |
| Total Produce | | $778,770 | | $638,596 |
| Miscellaneous | | 561,304 | | 383,561 |
| Total for the week | | $1,340,074 | | $1,022,157 |

The past week was an active one on the Stock Exchange, the principal feature being a heavy demand from one or two firms for the shares of the New-York and Erie Road. The daily transactions in this Stock alone, including the unofficial or unregistered sales on the Street, averaged from 10,000 to 15,000 shares, the prices on Monday being 61⅞@⅜; on Thursday, 63@63⅜, and on Friday and Saturday, 62⅞@63@62⅞, closing with the week at 62⅞@⅜ ₩ cent. The Stock for immediate delivery on Saturday sold as high as 63 ₩ cent.,—after being heavily done on contract, buyer 60 days, in the Board, at 62⅞ ₩ cent. [illegible] the day, by most of the Brokers, to sell both for cash and on contract, this being almost the only exception to this remark so far as the cash Stock was concerned. The following is the

COURSE OF STOCK PRICES FOR SEPTEMBER.

| | Saturday, Sept. 6. | Saturday, Sept. 13. | Highest Last week. | Saturday, Sept. 20. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Virginia 6s | 92¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| Missouris | 88 | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| Tennessees | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| New-York Central | 88¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ | 86¾ |
| Erie | 60¾ | 61¾ | 63¾ | 62¾ |
| Reading | 85¾ | 86¾ | 87 | 85¾ |
| Toledo | 79¾ | 78¾ | 78¾ | 77¾ |
| Galena | 108 | 110 | 110 | 109¾ |
| Michigan Central | 93¾ | 93 | 93 | 92¾ |
| Southern Michigan | 89¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ | 90¾ |
| Panama | 89¾ | 92¾ | 93 | 91¾ |
| Illinois Centrals | 91¾ | 94¾ | 95 | 94¾ |
| Cleve. & Pittsburg | 57¾ | 60¾ | 61 | 59¾ |
| Rock Island | 95¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 94¾ | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| Del. & Hudson | 119¾ | 123¾ | 124 | 123¾ |
| Illinois Cent. Scrip | 116 | 118¾ | 118 | 117¾ |

The principal transactions on the Railway Bond list were in Illinois Centrals, which advanced to 95 ₩ cent., under a demand to fill maturing contracts and some orders from Europe, and subsequently fell off to 94¾@⅝. The issues of the Erie and New-York Central Companies were also in request at the close of the week, but the annual offering is too limited for anything like active speculation.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN AUGUST.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New-York Central | $690,504 | 546,008 |
| New-York and Erie | 567,456 | 434,779 |
| Baltimore and Ohio | 427,988 | 351,894 |
| Pennsylvania Central | 367,712 | 297,698 |
| Michigan Central | 265,649 | 209,607 |
| Galena and Chicago | 259,698 | 210,066 |
| Chicago and Burlington | 244,972 | 140,846 |
| Cleveland and Columbus | 137,548 | 113,406 |
| Milwaukee and Mississippi | 56,309 | 55,030 |
| Rock Island | 176,774 | 168,907 |
| Illinois Central | 248,800 | 158,800 |
| New-Haven | 91,480 | 79,977 |
| Covington and Lexington | 47,130 | 37,179 |
| Hudson River | 161,120 | 149,690 |
| Chicago and Mississippi | 130,000 | .... |
| Madison and Indianapolis | 21,866 | .... |
| Hamilton and Dayton | 44,058 | 38,876 |
| Indiana Central | 39,995 | 30,574 |
| Catawissa | 25,112 | 20,946 |
| Little Miami and Xenia | 111,960 | .... |
| Cleveland and Toledo | 66,663 | 61,088 |
| Terre Haute and Alton | 76,008 | .... |
| Indianapolis and Cincinnati | 53,650 | 35,926 |
| New-Jersey Central | 56,126 | 30,568 |
| Total 24 lines | $4,592,427 | $3,242,083 |
| Increase 35 per cent., or | | 1,350,344 |

This is by far the heaviest general increase we have yet registered, though if all we hear from the West and the two New-York lines in regard to the current month's traffic be reliable, the returns are likely to show even a larger advance; although last September was a good month on most of the lines.

ANTHRACITE COAL TONNAGE.

| | Week. | Season. | To date last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lehigh Canal | 37,614 | 817,516 | 905,341 |
| Schuylkill Canal | 32,777 | 776,960 | 777,118 |
| Reading Railroad | 58,639 | 1,596,281 | 1,744,592 |
| Total tons | 129,030 | 3,190,757 | 3,426,951 |

### Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 20.

The imports of Foreign Goods at the port of Boston, for the week ending Sept. 19, were as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dry Goods | $317,778 | Hemp and Flax | $76,051 |
| Iron and Steel | 69,881 | Copper | 19,918 |
| Fish and Oil | 25,004 | Other Articles | [illegible] |
| Hides and Skins | 59,348 | | |
| Total | | | $774,489 |

### Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 20.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania Fives, 85¾; Reading Railroad, 42¾; Long Island Railroad, 11; Morris Canal, 14¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 49¾.

### Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 20.

FLOUR favors the buyer. Sales, 700 bbls. at $6 for Common Illinois; $6 50 for Extra Wisconsin; $6 44 @$6 50 for Choice to Extra Indiana. WHEAT in good demand. Sales, 17,600 bushels, at $1 11½@$1 13½ for Chicago Spring. CORN unchanged. Sales, [illegible] bushels, at 50c. OATS lower. Sales, 20,000 bushels, at 35½c. Canal Freights to New-York—dull at 13c. for Corn, and 15½c. for Wheat.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 20—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Demand moderate—sales 1,500 barrels at $6 for Common Illinois; [illegible] for choice Indiana. WHEAT—[illegible] for Chicago Spring; $1 21 for Red Indiana; $1 35½ for White Michigan, and $1 40 for choice White Illinois. CORN unchanged—sales 20,000 bushels, at 50c. OATS lower—sales 20,000 bushels at 35c. Canal Freights unchanged, 13c. Corn, and 15c. for Wheat, to New-York. Receipts for the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day—3,100 barrels Flour; 76,683 bushels Wheat; 14,170 bushels Corn; 11,140 bushels Oats. Canal Shipments—18,130 bushels Wheat; 48,319 bushels Corn.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, Sept. 20.

COTTON Market active with good demand from spinners. Prices have improved about ½c. ₩ lb. since our last report. WOOL—the market closes with a firm feeling. Sales of the week, 130,000 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHS—prices firm; sales of the week, 65,000 pieces.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Sept. 20—6 P. M.

FLOUR—In good demand. The sales of city Oswego at $7. WHEAT—Closes with more buoyancy; sales 14,000 bush. at $1 20 for Chicago Spring; $1 30 for Red Indiana, and $1 50 for choice White Illinois. CORN—Sales 15,000 bush. at 56c. Canal Freights—Unchanged. Lake Imports to-day—30,113 bush. Wheat. Canal Exports—100 bbls. Flour; 24,160 bush. Wheat; 15,900 bush. Corn.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 19—6 P. M.

WHEAT—Prices declined under the steamer's news, and are considerably lower. Shipments to Buffalo 14,000 bushels, and to Oswego 10,000. Oats declined 3c.@4c. Shipments to Buffalo 15,000 bushels; to Oswego 30,000 bushels. FLOUR—Shipments to Ogdensburg 2,500 bbls.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 20—6 P. M.

WHEAT—dull. Receipts to-day 5,[illegible] bushels. Shipments—To Buffalo 55,000 bushels, and to Oswego 65,000. CORN—Prices stiffer but not quotably higher. Sales at 39c.@40c. Receipts to-day 115,000 bushels. Shipments—To Buffalo 115,000 bushels, and to Oswego 72,000.

### Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Fulton, for Havre—J. Elliott, Mr. Hutton, J. S. Worthington, R. S. Young, F. Schuh, Mr. Armin, P. L. Hildebrun, Dr. Metcalfe, D. Deborah, F. Crawford, C. A. Bristed, Mrs. Campbell, S. Gilbert, Mr. Roach, C. Suydam, Mrs. Suydam, 3 children and nurse, Mrs. Moore, Dr. McComb, M. Plander, J. Gell, P. Coh, E. Desmet, W. Throckmorton, L. Brennen, T. Campbell, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Saunderson, Mr. Bruner, W. Turner, R. Edwards and lady, Mr. Sykes, E. M. McKay, T. Fiske, Mrs. Fiske, Mr. McVeagh, H. Daw, E. Rumely, B. Canjolle, G. Gerlach, Mr. Griscomy, Miss Jepson, Mrs. H. Drew and child, Miss Alnais, Mrs. Beach, G. Gerlach, P. Hurley, T. Parsons, Mrs. Dick and child, Wm. Shook, L. Morris, P. McSweeney, Mrs. Stark and 4 children, D. Trembly, wife and 3 children, F. L. Smenter—total, 74.

In steamship Barcelona, for Havre—Mr. Piper, Mrs. Henry Alker and 2 daughters, A. de Valentine and lady, S. Beer, Ch. Gies, Mrs. De Valence and child, Mr. Marchand, Mr. De Corienne and lady, Mr. Marchand and lady, Henry Noble, C. Bauman, H. Rittermann, Mr. Daux, Emile Laureiot, Ed. Knecht, Mr. Bruner, Isidor Marx, Fred. Ch. Brodt, lady and 3 children, Mrs. Delome Dominguez, Mrs. Regnier, Isidor Tesse, L. Bordes, Chas. Antoine, Aug. Perez, Francois Borden, V. Simon, Fr. Schlatter, D. Renault, John de Witte, Gustave Monnet, L. T. Warce, Theophile Huber, lady and 3 children.

In steamship Alabama, for Savannah—W. S. Wilson, D. C. Wilson, T. P. Bonham, Wm. Denham, Chas. R. Frost, L. H. Goodman, J. Litsner, Miss Frank, Miss Willey, P. Fraser, Jacob Walter, T. Geissbauer, G. Verniel, J. Bookman, J. W. Blandin, M. Travers, R. Thompson, J. F. Smith, Miss Ella Moore, Miss Ida Haviland, Miss Amelia Moore, Miss Ida Stewart, J. [illegible], H. Cohen, R. P. Cooke, R. L. Shelton, Geo. A. L. Hyde, H. S. A., P. Hayden, V. E. Hill, L. R. Walsh, Miss Singleton, Miss Fitzsimmons, James P. Goddich, J. C. [illegible], Wm. Wein, J. L. Cohen, C. E. Solomon, Thomas Prendergast, M. Sheehan, T. McConnell, S. T. Darling, G. W. Sizer, M. Cohn and servant, Mrs. Brown and daughter, Mrs. Maria Wainwright, Miss L. Hyde, Miss Fanny Shyall, J. M. Reynolds and lady, Mrs. W. E. [illegible], Geo. H. Uterich and lady, Mrs. A. A. O. Holmes, Mrs. Bishop, George Whittemore and lady, child and servant, Miss Forston, Ann Moore, Geo. W. Baker, Chas. Stevens and 3 daughters, L. Mayo, Capt. Ledley, J. H. Richards, and 18 in the steerage.

### Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—Jos. Koskran, Nicholas Buddenbrook, J. W. Bogert, N. Raymond, Thos. Gilbert, E. Wyant, A. Brown, James Woodhouse, Henry Wheeler, Ed. Cochran, N. S. Townsend, Robt. Wright, John Taylor, E. Beach, Henry Tripp, James Nicholson, W. Kerr, Wm. Blake, Alden B. Estridge, W. Hamilton, Stephen Douglass, Chas. L. Taylor, John F. Allen, Edward C. Bainbridge, U. S. A., Mrs. Kelly, W. Gwinn, Littleton Upshur, David Talbot, Lewis Partridge, Mrs. J. Tennent, Mrs. Nelson Smith, Mrs. Ellen Moody, Mrs. Richards, Fitch Bornell, John Walker, Fred. W. Platt, Job Blankenburg, James Nelson, and 10 in the steerage.

In steamship Marion, from Charleston—Miss Maria Budd and nurse, three Masters Budd, Miss A. Budd and nurse, Thos. Budd, E. McDervall, Capt. Caroling, Mr. Meddaugh, G. W. Cowperthwaite, James Hunt, and 1 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises | 5 [illegible] | Sun sets | 6 1 | Moon rises | [illegible] |

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandy Hook | 10 40 | Gov. Island | 11 25 | Hell Gate | [illegible] |

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Sept. 20.

### Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Barcelona, (Fr.) Lemaire, Havre, [illegible]; Fourier; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; George Law, Herndon, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts.

Ships Oder, (Ham.,) Schemen, Hamburg, Beck & Kunhardt; Parana, Langston, Buenos Ayres, [illegible] & Co.; Moonlight, Pendleton, Liverpool, [illegible] & Co.

Barks Josie, Hutchinson, Portland, G. L. Hatch; Rhona, Draper, Norfolk, Wm. Nelson; E. A. Cochrane, Cochrane, Norfolk, R. P. Buck & Co.; Dudley, Robinson, Charleston, Dollner & Potter.

Brig Princess Royal, (Br.,) Pearman, Bermuda, W. A. J. Davenport; Moonwaite, Merrill, Carthagena, Harvey & Spofford; Napoleon Hill, (Br.,) Marmand, Halifax, H. G. Donovan.

Schooners Venice, McNeil, Tampa, master; Gazelle, Chase, Providence, L. Kenny; S. H. Smith, Wicks, Alexandria, Merrill & Abbott; S. D. Bellows, Clark, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; M. C. Hopkins, Malesbury, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; E. Rodman, Osgood, New-Bedford, master; New-York, Goodsell, Boston, Dayton & Sprague.

Sloop Pointer, Fowler, Providence, L. Kenny.

### Arrived.

Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston 53 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Thursday, 8 A. M., lat. 33 40, exchanged signals with steamship Southerner, from New-York for Charleston; same time, passed steamship Florida, from New-York for Savannah.

Ship Genoa, Pennell, New-Orleans 21 ds., with cotton, &c., to Robson & Fosdick. Aug. 29, off the Balize, experienced a severe gale from N., which blew away an entire suit of sails, sprung bowsprit, &c. Sept. 8, off Tennessee Reef, ship Union, 15 ds. from New-York for New-Orleans. Same time, saw a large ship, painted black, ashore on Tennessee Reef—could not ascertain her name.

Ship Louis Napoleon, (Ham.,) Hering, Hamburg Aug. 8, with mdse. and 200 passengers to W. F. Schmidt & Co.

Bark Union, (of Boston,) Kendrick, Savanilla Aug. 28, with fustic, hides, &c., to master.

Brig Free State, (of Belfast,) Norris, Trinidad de Cuba 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to Ronaldi & Francia.

Brig Mary, Gray, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton to Dunham & Dimon.

Brig Lincoln, (of Castine,) Cornwallis, Jacksonville 9 ds., with yellow pine to J. Gilchrist.

Brig Sea Lark, (of Surrey,) Lufkin, Matanzas, with sugar, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters.

Propeller Caledonia, Layfield, Baltimore 40 hours, with mdse. to J. Riley.

Propeller Oneida, Hy, Philadelphia.

Propeller Shark, Robinson, Philadelphia.

Propeller Osprey, Kenney, Providence.

Propeller Chas. Osgood, Smith, Norwich.

WIND—Sunrise, N. E.; M., do.; sunset, S.

ARRIVED....SUNDAY, Sept. 21.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants. 21st, passed steamship Jamestown, off Fenwick's Island.

Ship John H. Ryerson, Latham, Shields Aug. 4, with coal to Barclay & Livingston—vessel to Post, Smith & Co. 2d inst., on the Banks, spoke schr. D. Lord, from Boston, just arrived.

Ship Ticonderoga, Boyle, Liverpool Aug. 17, with mdse. and 309 passengers to Harbeck & Co. The T. experienced heavy weather to the eastward of the Banks, and sprung foremast.

Ship Adriatic, (new,) Coombs, Boston, in ballast to Nesmith & Co.—was towed to the City by steamtug Ocean Train.

Bark Abeona, Page, San Juan de los Remedios, Cuba, 13 ds., with sugar to Robert & Williams. 19th inst., lat. 36 30, lon. 74 40, passed a large steamship, with two pipes, stg. S. S. W.

Bark Æolus, (Brem.,) Johnson, Bremen 47 ds., in ballast and 208 passengers to Stanton & Ruger.

Bark Rhein, (Ham.,) Spieer, Hamburg 48 ds., with mdse. and 153 passengers to E. Beck & Kunhardt.

Brig Ocean Eagle, (new,) Bunce, Guilford, Ct., in ballast to master.

Schr. D. B. Warner, Baylard, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Wake, Wainwright, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Abd-el-Kader, Connelius, Virginia 3 ds.

Schr. Peru, Ames, Rockland.

Schr. Augusta, Perry, New-Bedford.

Schr. Minerva, Adkins, Gardiner, Me.

Steamtug Enoch Train, Hennessey, Boston.

Propeller Uncas, Bales, Hartford.

Propeller Potomska, Cushman, New-Bedford.

Propeller Petrel, Ayre, Providence.

WIND—Sunrise, N. N. E.; M., S.; sunset, do.

### Sailed.

Steamships Fulton, Havre; Barcelona, (Fr.) do.; George Law, Aspinwall; Alabama, Savannah; Jamestown, Norfolk, &c.; Nashville, Charleston.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 21—Arr. this day, ship Northern [illegible], Cadiz; bark Stamboul, from [illegible].

### Spoken, &c.

Sept. 4, lat. 43 57, lon. 45, was passed a steamship, supposed to be the Baltic.

Sept. 7, lat. 43 23, lon. 39 35, Fr. fishing-brig Josephine, 12 ds. on the Banks.

Sept. 12, lat. 41 50, lon. 61 33, fishing-schr. [illegible], Provincetown, bound to New-York.

Sept. 4, lat. 39 41, lon. 39 38, brig Coral, from Madeira Island for New-York.

Sept. 15, lat. 41 15, lon. 68 23, clipper-ship [illegible] with a ship bound E., showing a white flag, with letters V. G.

### Foreign Ports.

At Savanilla, Aug. 23, brigs Windsor, Burns, for Carthagena, for New-York, in ten days; C. [illegible], Allen, from and for Aspinwall in a few days; Bonner, Jones, from Carthagena, arr. Aug. 27.

At Matanzas, no date, brigs F. B. Hichborne, Venice, Ida, for Boston.

At San Juan de los Remedios, Cuba, Sept. 14, bark Evaline, Ames, for New-York in 8 ds.